The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

OFFICIAL LIBRARY OF DUBLIN CASTLE

Public Notices.

On This (Wednesday) Evening, no Performance.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF G. W. BLAKE
(of the Theatre Royal.)
On To-morrow (THURSDAY) EVENING, MARCH 29th, 1860,
The performances will commence with Shakspere's Tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET.

Romeo,	Mr. T. C. KING.
Mercutio,	Mr. G. W. Blake.
Juliet,	Miss A. Parker.

Solo on the Piccolo, by Mr. JOHN YOUNG.
To be followed by Mr. Charles Selby's Petite Comedy, entitled
FREDERICK THE GREAT.

Frederick the Great,	Mr. H. Webb.
Stolbach,	Mr. C. Webb.
Countess Platzen,	Miss Wyat.

New Ballet Divertissement by Miss Merriton and the Corps de Ballet.
To conclude with the Second Act of Sheridan's Comedy of
THE CRITIC;
Or, A TRAGEDY REHEARSED.

Puff,	Mr. G. W. Blake.

Boxes, 2s.; Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.
Children under Twelve Half-price to Boxes and Pit.

No Performance This Evening.
EVERY EVENING.

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.
(Entrance under the Clock.)
KRATKY BASCHIK,
THE GREAT SCLAVONIAN WIZARD AND MUSICIAN,

will give his Grand Magical Entertainment, or Two Hours of Illusion; also his Grand Concerts on the "Cor Melodicon" and "Mund Harmonica."

Marvels New, Inexplicable, and Astounding, will be presented each Evening.

An entire change of Programme each Performance.

☞ Grand Fashionable Morning Performance on SATURDAY and TUESDAY, at Two o'clock, brilliantly lit with Gas.

Numbered Reserved Seats, 3s.; Reserved, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.; Back, 6d.; Children under 12 Half-price.

Doors open at Half-past Seven. To commence at Eight o'clock.

Tickets may be had and seats secured at Mr. Bussell's, 7, Westmoreland-street.

CONTINUED SUCCESS.

LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
(Entrance Cavendish-row.)
Hamilton's Colossal Continental Diorama of
ITALY, FRANCE, AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, SWITZERLAND, and the RHINE.
Every Evening, at a quarter past Eight.

Introducing scenes and events of the late war in Italy, pronounced by the Dublin Press and delighted Visiters to be the most authentic and magnificent Pictorial Exhibition ever in this City.

Messrs. HAMILTON call the attention of families to the Select Morning Representation Every Day, at Two o'clock, brilliantly lit with Gas.

Every Evening, at a quarter past Eight.

Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

Tickets to be had of Mr. BUSSELL, Music Saloon, 7, Westmoreland-street.

BY PERMISSION OF THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE VARIETE.
THE STAR COMPANY OF GREAT BRITAIN.
The Unrivalled Troupe of Equestrians and Matchless Stud of
FIFTY HORSES AND PONIES,
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET,
Adjoining the Westland-row Railway Station, Dublin.
BRILLIANT SPECTACLE!
EQUESTRIAN PAGEANTS!

Mr. Charles Hengler, proprietor, most respectfully informs the nobility, gentry, clergy, officers of the garrison, and the public generally, that the above

WILL OPEN ON EASTER MONDAY,
April 9th, 1860.

⁂ The most complete Cirque ever erected in Great Britain or Ireland, constructed by experienced Builders and Architect, decorated in magnificent style, brilliantly illuminated with Gas. SPLENDID BANDS, and a Troupe of Artistes unrivalled in their different departments.

Mr. C. H., in making his first appearance in Ireland, must refer with some pride to the great success he has met with for some years in the principal towns and cities of England. Having had a great desire to bring his establishment to the Irish metropolis, he has been fortunate in obtaining a suitable site for the colossal building now erected, as only in a Cirque expressly built for Equestrian Entertainment can all those brilliant and daring achievements by man and horse be produced in a proper and finished style; therefore Mr. C. H. would respectfully impress upon the minds of the public that his is the only Cirque (proper) that has ever been erected in Dublin.

The circumference of the main building is 330 feet; the interior, divided into compartments for Stalls, Boxes, Second-Class Promenade, and Gallery. The Stalls and Boxes are carpeted throughout, and velvet-cushioned chairs placed to afford visitors ample space; the Second-Class seats covered, with ample room for each; the Gallery set apart, and a Promenade of 200 feet being elevated behind the Stalls and Boxes, will be found a most delightful lounge; the whole interior covered with a magnificent Canopy ornamented and painted emblematic of the Emerald Isle. From the centre hangs a massive Gasalier of one hundred and twenty lights, and eight smaller ones. The whole of the ring for the performance is covered with carpet and cocoa-nut fibre matting, so that from the rapid evolutions of the horse not the least dust arises.

The Amusements, which are varied, and calculated to entertain every visiter, consist of Scenes of Riding! Extraordinary Somersault Throwing! Grotesque Achievements by the Rival Clowns. Steeds of the Menage; Gymnastic Games, and Lilliputian Scenes by the Infant Actors.

The MID-DAY EXHIBITIONS will take place in the first week as follows:—The GRAND INAUGURATION PERFORMANCE on EASTER MONDAY, April 9th, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, April 11th and 14th. Open each day at Two, commencing at Half-past.

Open every Evening at Seven, commencing at Half-past, concluding about Half-past Ten.

Prices of Admission—Stalls (select), 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Second Class and Promenade, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Children under twelve years of age, Half-price to all parts except the Gallery. Second price at a Quarter to Nine to Stalls and Boxes only.

Performances varied nightly. Correct Programmes to be had in the Cirque. The compartments are partitioned off, with a separate and convenient approach to each. Carriages set down and take up with horses' heads towards Westland-row. Order and decorum rigidly enforced, and any visiter giving offence to the audience will be instantly expelled. Smoking strictly prohibited.

Observe!—The Grand Inauguration Performance on EASTER MONDAY, at Half-past Two.

Director and Proprietor, - Mr. CHARLES HENGLER.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)

Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day.
(Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

ATHLONE RACES
On This (WEDNESDAY), 28th March, 1860.

1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class RETURN TICKETS, at a SINGLE FARE, or the Double Journey, will be issued from all Stations to Athlone as follows:—

From Stations between Dublin and Killucan (both inclusive), by the Train leaving Dublin at Seven o'clock Morning, available for Return by any Train (according to class) on the day of, or the day after issue.

From Stations between Mullingar and Moate (both inclusive), by Special Train leaving Mullingar at a quarter to Eleven o'clock Morning, available for Return by Special Train leaving Athlone at Seven o'clock Evening on the date of issue.

From Stations on the Longford and Cavan Branches, by first up-Trains from Longford and Cavan respectively, available for Return by the 3 p.m. or 6-5 p.m. up-Trains from Athlone on any day up to and including Thursday, the 29th March, 1860.

From Roscommon and Knockcroghery, by special train, leaving Roscommon at about 11-30 a.m.; available for return by the train leaving Athlone at five minutes past seven o'clock evening, on the day of issue.

N.B.—No Luggage will be allowed.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, 12th March, 1860.

"NO IRISH NEED APPLY."
TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Under the above heading, two letters appeared in the *Freeman's Journal* of the 24th instant, animadverting on the following advertisement, which appeared in *Saunder's News-Letter* of the previous day:—

"Drapers Assistant.—Wanted, a Junior Hand, to Board and Lodge in the House must be either English or Scotch.—Apply at — Grafton-street."

Of the amiable feeling which caused this Shirtmaking House to add the modest qualification, "must be either English or Scotch," we will leave the public to decide.

In answer to the numerous inquiries of the Friends and Customers of

Messrs. BROWN, THOMAS, AND CO.,

We, the undersigned Irishmen, in their employment, beg leave to state that they are quite incapable of making such invidious distinctions:—

J. Cantley
D. Fetherston
R. Barrington
J. Byrne
William Emerson
William Vaughan
G. W. Fraser
J. W. Sharp
J. Beggs
T. Lonergan
T. F. Stack
J. Middleton
J. Hewitt
T. O'Sullivan
J. Moreton
T. St. John
L. Nickson
W. Barrett
M. Molloy
J. B. Burkitt
F. Jackson
J. A. Lynch
H. Aired
W. H. D. Kennedy
J. Shine
J. Doyle
E. P. Moran
J. M'Keon
Charles Clancy
H. Kyle
J. Sheffield
J. Bennett
J. Stringer
W. H. Lyster
F. Bradshaw
Loftus Byrne
J. Hill
R. B. Adams
W. Parke
J. M. Chambers
R. Mulrooney
Charles Dixon
A. Foley
J. M'Leish
William Hughes
William Tunney
Denis Meagher
Edmund Dillon
H. G. Walters
J. D. Riddell
J. Whyte
M. J. Hayes
J. Buckridge
J. Parke
George Caldbeck
George Faulkner
C. Thomas.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
DUBLIN MISSION—VISITING BRANCH.

A MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF THE Dublin Mission will be held (D.V.) in the Lecture Room of the EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, This Evening, Wednesday, March 28th, at half-past Seven o'clock; another Meeting will be held on to-morrow (THURSDAY) in Lady Harberton's Schoolhouse, Lower Gloucester-street, corner of Lower Rutland-street, at half-past Two o'clock (the Rev. C. S. Stanford, D.D., in the Chair).

The Revs. Henry C. Eade, Missionary Secretary, C. F. MacCarthy, Dublin Superintendent, and J. Rogers, Missionary, will attend both meetings, and give information respecting the Missionary Work.

Public Notices.

DUBLIN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.
ENGLAND'S PAST GREATNESS! PRESENT SECURITY!! AND FUTURE GLORY!!!

A LECTURE on the above subject will be delivered by Rev. S. G. POTTER, Incumbent of Stratford-on-Slaney,
IN THE
METROPOLITAN HALL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET,
On THURSDAY, the 29th Instant.
CHAIR TO BE TAKEN AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION BY TICKET ONLY.

To be obtained at the Booksellers, and at the Committee Rooms of the Association, No. 8, Lower Abbey-street.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

The Rev. T. MILLS, A.M., Minister of St. Jude's, will Preach (God willing) in the Church of St. Nicholas Without, next St. Patrick's Cathedral, on WEDNESDAY Evening, March 28, 1860. Service at Seven o'clock.

Subject—"The Difficulties in the Way of Roman Catholics arriving at the Truth."

The Great Question!—"What must I do that I may be saved?"—Acts xvi. 30, Roman Catholic Bible.

The Great Answer!—"Believe in the Lord Jesus and thou shalt be saved."—Acts xvi. 31, Roman Catholic Bible.

And again, "By his name all receive remission of sins who believe in him."—Acts, x. 43, Roman Catholic Bible.

And again, "He that believeth in the Son hath life everlasting."—John iii. 36. See also John iii. 15, 16; v. 24; xx. 31; Acts iv. 12; xiii. 38, 39, Roman Catholic Bible.

Roman Catholics are earnestly and affectionately invited to attend.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Answer to Mr. Anderdon.

Roman Catholic Friends, come to the debate in the Fishamble-street Meeting, on THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, March 28, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.

Chairman—Mr. GEORGE M'GUIGAN.

Subject—"Is the Church of Rome Fallible or Defectible?"

Can any priest produce a single text from the Bible in which infallibility is promised *of the Church of Rome?*

Where does this supposed infallibility reside? Is it in the Pope? or in a General Council? or in Pope and Council united? Are not Roman Catholics, notwithstanding their boasted unity, at variance with each other on all these points? Why does not the infallible Church decide these controversies?

The fact that several Popes have been heretics, and condemned as such, proves that they cannot be infallible. Virgilius erred as Pope, in first condemning, and then approving, the decision of the 5th General Council, held A.D. 553. Pope Liberius, in the 4th century, erred as Pope, in condemning Athanasius, and in consenting to the heretical faith of the Arians. On this account he was excommunicated by Hilary. Honorius became a Monothelite; forty-two years after his death, he was condemned in the Council of Constantinople, A.D. 680. Therefore he must be a heretic, if a General Council cannot err.

Infallibility cannot reside in General Councils, for these Councils have contradicted each other. The Council of Nice, 325, and of Ephesus, A.D. 431, decree with an anathema, that "no new article for ever shall be added to the Creed or Faith of Nice." The Council of Trent added twelve new articles to this Creed, pronouncing an anathema on all who will not embrace them. The Council of Laodicea, A.D. 370, rejected the Apocrypha. The Council of Trent, A.D. 1545, pronounced the Apocrypha canonical. The Council of Constantinople, A.D. 754, condemned Image Worship; but the second Council of Nice, A.D. 787, decreed that Image Worship ought to be established. The Councils of Lyons, Florence, and Lateran, asserted the supremacy of the Pope over a Council. The Councils of Pisa, Constance, and Basil, affirmed that a Council was above the Pope. How, then, can Councils be infallible?

AMALGAMATED PRISONS FOR WATERFORD COUNTY AND CITY.
To Builders, Iron Founders, Locksmiths, and Plumbers.

The Commissioners for the Rebuilding the Amalgamated Waterford County and City Prisons, acting under the 7th of George the 4th, chap. 74, and the 19th and 20th of Victoria, chap. 68, are prepared to receive separate Tenders from competent parties, for Rebuilding the Prisons, according to the Plans and Specifications of their Architect, CHARLES TARRANT, Esq.

The Plans and Specifications may be seen daily (Sunday excepted) between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m., and any further information obtained on application at the office of CHARLES TARRANT, Esq., County Court-house, Waterford.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Secretary to the Commissioners, on or before MONDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, 14th day of MAY, 1860. They are to be addressed to "COLONEL ROBERTS, Secretary to the Commissioners, Waterford," and endorsed with the No.—of the Specification. "Tender Specification, No.—, for Rebuilding of Waterford County and City Prisons."

Contractors must name approved and solvent security for the due performance of any work they undertake; the amount of said security must be double that of their Tender.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

Commissioners' Office, Court-house,
Waterford, March 22, 1860.

KANTURK—TIERNEY ARMS HOTEL.

Visiters to Kanturk will find the Tierney Arms replete with cleanliness and comfort at moderate charges. An exceedingly cheerful Room for the exclusive use of Commercial Gentlemen, who will have all the advantages of a first-class Posting Establishment.

The elegant situation of the House, with its fine garden, renders it a most desirable Hotel, and the subscriber shall leave nothing undone to promote the comfort of his patrons.

P. J. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

The Hotel Car waits the Trains.

Education.

THE ARMY, CONSTABULARY, CIVIL SERVICE.—Candidates may have, on application, the prospectus of the ROYAL MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTION, containing the names and addresses, in full, of more than 400 Pupils successfully prepared, within the last five years, for every department of her Majesty's Military and Civil Services.—WILLIAM J. DUNBAR, M.A., Principal, Ex-Scholar of Trinity College, 9 and 10, TALBOT-

FIRST-CLASS EDUCATION.—LADIES are received into a superior School at Norwood, where the care and comforts of a private family, and every indulgence consistent with discipline, are combined, with careful educational training, and the attendance of eminent London Professors. There is a resident French Protestant Governess, and each young lady is provided with a Crystal Palace season ticket, used for the purpose of recreation and systematic instruction. References to the parents of pupils will show that the kindest watchfulness is exercised by the principals, and also the great satisfaction they have evinced at the cultivated training the pupils have received in the higher branches of their English studies. Terms moderate and inclusive. A prospectus, with reference, will be forwarded on application to "L. D.," Cleeve House, South Norwood, Surrey.

THE FLUTE.—DR. TENDALL, who was several years a pupil of some of the first masters in Europe, will be happy to give Lessons on the Bœhm Flute, with or without Carte's improvements, or the old system of fingering. Terms moderate. Address Eagle Terrace, Upper Leeson-street.

MONSIEUR DU GUE, HEAD FRENCH MASTER at the Rev. Dr. Stackpoole's, Kingstown, has opened DAILY, MORNING, AND EVENING CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen, 99, STEPHEN'S-GREEN SOUTH, DUBLIN.
Monsieur Du Gue teaches in private families on the Kingstown line.

Publications.

NEW POEM BY VISCOUNT MASSEREENE AND FERRARD.
Just published, in fcp. 8vo, price 5s. cloth, gilt top.

THE LOVE OF GOD: a Poem. By the Viscount MASSEREENE and FERRARD.
London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

NEW EDITION OF GALBRAITH AND HAUGHTON'S OPTICS.
Just published, in fcp. 8vo, price 2s. sewed, or 2s. 6d. cloth.

MANUAL OF OPTICS. By the Rev. J. A. GALBRAITH, M.A., and the Rev. S. HAUGHTON, F.R.S., Fellows of Trinity College, and Professors in the University of Dublin. *Fourth Edition* (Fourth Thousand), revised and improved; with 60 Woodcuts and Diagrams, of which several are now first added.

Revised Editions of the following Manuals by the same Authors may now be had, each Manual complete in itself, price 2s. sewed, or 2s. 6d. cloth:—

Manual of Algebra, Part 1.
Manual of Arithmetic
Manual of Astronomy
Manual of Hydrostatics
Manual of Plane Trigonometry
Manual of Mechanics
Manual of Euclid, Part I.
Manual of Euclid, Part II.
Manual of Mensuration, in preparation.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.
Will be published, on Thursday next, price 1s.

A COMPARISON OF THE ADVICE GIVEN IN TWO ADDRESSES recently issued; one by his Grace the Lord Primate of All Ireland, and the other by the Lord Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, embodying an address to the Archbishops, Bishops, and Clergy of Ireland, with Appendices I and II.
By JOHN GARRETT, B.A.,
Vicar of St. Paul, near Penzance, and sometime Inspector of Schools under the Church Education Society for Ireland.
London: RIVINGTONS, Waterloo-place. Dublin: HODGES, SMITH, AND CO., Grafton-street.

Price 4d.; by Post, 5d.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS.
2nd Edition enlarged.
THE LAW DEFINED
AS BETWEEN
MASTERS AND SERVANTS IN IRELAND,
By GEORGE POWELL,
Secretary to the late Registration Society for Servants in Dublin.

To be had at the Office, No. 2, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET (opposite Nelson's Pillar), and at all Booksellers.

JUST PUBLISHED,
Price Threepence, or free by Post, Fourpence.

LIQUID GAS AND PARAFFINE OIL:
Their History and Use,
with explicit directions for the management of the Lamps in which these fluids are burned.
BEWLEY, EVANS, & CO.,
23, Mary-street, Dublin,
and all Booksellers and Lamp Dealers throughout the country.
Merrion-square—Profit Rent.

THE PROTESTANT AND CONSERVATIVE WEEKLY PAPER.
"THE SATURDAY HERALD,"

A First-class Weekly Paper, of Sixteen pages, the first number of which was issued on Saturday, the 17th September, is now published every Saturday.

"THE SATURDAY HERALD" contains a full account of all the Ecclesiastical, Army, Navy, Parliamentary, Agricultural, and Commercial Intelligence of the past week. Reports of all Fairs, Markets, and other events of interest of the week; together with all the Latest Telegraphic Intelligence, up to the hour of going to press.

"THE SATURDAY HERALD" will be always distinguished as a firm supporter of Protestantism, an upholder of the Constitutions of the Country, and an advocate of useful and necessary Reforms. Its Leading Articles will be written by men of talent and ability; its Reporting and Selections will be carefully attended to; and no pains will be spared to supply what has hitherto been an acknowledged want—viz., a First-class Protestant Weekly Paper, at a price which will place it at the command of every class of the Protestant Community.

To accomplish this neither trouble nor outlay will be spared, and its proprietors feel confident of meriting and obtaining that most liberal support which has been bestowed on its daily cotemporary, THE IRISH TIMES, by the Conservative and Protestant Public of Ireland.

Subscriptions to "THE SATURDAY HERALD."

STAMPED.		UNSTAMPED.	
Yearly - -	£0 17 6	Yearly - -	£0 13 0
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OFFICE—4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

Insurances.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.
CHIEF OFFICE—2, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON;
DUBLIN—24, DAME-STREET.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£250,000,
With Powers of Increase to Half a Million.
The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum.
The Assets exceeds £220,000.
The Uncalled Capital exceeds £160,000.
PRESIDENT:
The Right Hon Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman,
H. Wickham Wickham, Esq., M.P.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profit Scale of Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.

Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.

Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

The Premiums of this Society are applicable to all ordinary classes of risk. The rate in each particular case is dependent upon the nature of the duties and the extent of responsibility or trust reposed. The terms are favourable, and of a liberal character, and considerable advantages are given to persons *Assuring their Lives in conjunction with Guarantee.*

The Guarantee Policies of this Society are authorised (by Special Act of Parliament) to be accepted by the Treasury Poor Law Board, and other Public Departments, and are already accepted by the leading London and Provincial Joint-Stock and Private Banks, the principal Railway Companies, Life and Fire Offices, Public Companies, Institutions, and Commercial Firms throughout the kingdom.

Immediate Annuities are granted on the following liberal scale:

Age 40	Age 50	Age 60	Age 70
£6 13s. 1d.	£7 17s. 6d.	£10 3s. 4d.	£14 16s. 2d.

WILLIAM SHAW, Agent to the Society,
24, Dame-street, Dublin.

LIBERAL ANNUITY COMPANY.
Established 1780.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:
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Secretary, George Symes.

This Company has been established for the purpose of providing Annuities for the Widows of its Members.

The Accumulated Capital exceeds 44,000*l.*, all invested in Government and Bank of Ireland Stock.

The Annual Subscription for Town Members is Six Guineas, and for Country Members Seven Guineas.

The Maximum Annuity to Widows is 60*l.*, late Irish Currency.

No person is eligible for admission who is beyond the age of Forty.

The Committee will meet for the Admission of Members on TUESDAY, the 10th of APRIL, at the Office of BRUCE and SYMES, 27, DAME-STREET, where Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal for Admission and other information may be had.

MEMBERS are requested to furnish the names, &c., of any Candidates they may have to propose, on or before Saturday, the 7th April.

(By order)
GEORGE SYMES, Secretary.

PERSONS DESIROUS TO EFFECT LIFE ASSURANCES at the *smallest Outlay* are requested to examine the System of the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND, whose Arrangements have been specially adopted with that view.

The ASSOCIATION was founded in 1838, and is one of the most extensive Life Offices in the Kingdom.

PROFIT SCHEME.—A Share of Profits is allocated *Yearly* to every Policy-holder of five years' standing at the preceding annual balance, and is applied so as to reduce the present outlay for his policy. The allocations to Policy-holders of the First Series (namely those as yet entitled to Profits) have this year been so much as 37½ per cent. (namely 7s. 6d. per £1) of the Annual Premiums.

POLICIES OF £1,000.	Age 60.	Age 50.	Age 40.	Age 30
STIPULATED Premiums,	£65 10 0	£44 5 0	£32 11 8	£25 0 0
SHARE of Profit for Year,	24 11 3	16 11 10	12 4 4	9 7 6
PREMIUMS THUS REDUCED TO	40 18 9	27 13 2	20 7 4	15 12 6

HALF-CREDIT SYSTEM.—Policies of £500 and upwards may be effected and kept up by payment of only One-half the Premiums for the first Six Years, with Interest on the other half.

SPECIALLY EMPOWERED by ROYAL CHARTER and ACT of PARLIAMENT, and having HEAD OFFICES, with BOARDS of MANAGEMENT, at LONDON, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, and GLASGOW, with AGENCIES throughout the WHOLE KINGDOM, the ASSOCIATION presents equal facilities to Residents in all parts of England and Ireland as well as Scotland.

APPLICATIONS should be made before 5th APRIL. BOOKS will be closed. BALANCE. [illegible] 60, Upper Sackville-street.
JAMES FORBES, Secretary.
AGENT:
Dublin—Mr. MATTHEW MORRISON,
32, Bachelor's-walk.

ON THE 5TH APRIL,

The Books of the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND *will be closed for the 21st Annual Balance and 16th Division of Profits.* APPLICATIONS *for Assurances, if lodged on* OR BEFORE THAT DATE, *at any of the Offices or Agencies, will secure a Share of Profits one year earlier than later entrants.*

HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND:
DUBLIN......60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
WITH AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE KINGDOM.
JAMES FORBES, Secretary.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £10 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
Established A.D. 1820.

Notwithstanding which the Premiums are moderate as those of other Offices of equal long standing and respectability.

BENTLEY AND SON,
SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN,
AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND,
110, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.
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This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

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CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
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1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
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BEAM AND SCALE MANUFACTORY AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY STORES,
MOUNTRATH-STREET, PILL-LANE, DUBLIN.
SAMUEL GATCHELL AND SONS
continue to carry on their business as heretofore in the above Concern.
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PARIS FASHIONS—FREE OF DUTY.
LARGE ARRIVAL OF NOVELTIES, in
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THE LATE REMOVAL OF THE IMPORT DUTIES
enables us to offer an immediate Reduction of 15 per cent. on all descriptions of
FOREIGN DRESS GOODS.
IN FLOWERS, WREATHS, AND HEAD DRESSES,
We can give a Reduction of fully 25 per cent. equal to
ONE FOURTH, off their former prices.

In anticipation of a large and increased demand for foreign productions, we placed (some months since, when the Markets were in a depressed state), extensive orders among the various Manufacturers of
PARIS, LYONS, AMIENS, ST. ETIENNE, VALENCIENNES, &c.
These Goods (now daily arriving) are of a most recherche character, and considerably below their present value.

M'SWINEY, DELANY, AND CO.,
SACKVILLE-STREET.

N.B.—Several Cases RICH SHAWLS and MANTLES, in a few days.

CARD.

IT is respectfully announced that the COMMERCIAL HALL, Nos. 91, 92, and 93, GRAFTON-STREET, and Nos. 42 and 43, WICKLOW-STREET, Was Opened on TUESDAY, the 27th of March.
SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO., Proprietors.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE COMMERCIAL HALL, GRAFTON-STREET AND WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN,

Respectfully notify to the Nobility, Gentry, and General Public of the City of Dublin and the Provinces, that their Establishment will be managed on the approved modern principle of bringing the Manufacturer and Purchaser into immediate commercial relations with each other—that thus the advantages of cheapness and excellence of quality may be concurrently secured to the utmost possible degree.

Every Department of the subjoined List has been placed in the hands of an experienced and competent Chief, and will also come under the special and continual supervision of the members of the Firm, who are practical men.

The Goods have all been selected with scrupulous regard to the reliable character sought to be acquired for the Establishment as one in which the best value will be had for the money, whatever may be the nature of the article bought.

As the House deals extensively in French Silks, Gloves, Ribbons, and other superfine Foreign Productions, the recent changes in the Customs' Tariff opportunely enable the Firm to offer many decided advantages in those important articles of manufacture. Not being impeded by any old stock, procured under unfavourable conditions, they, in particular, have profited by the modifications of the duties.

In engaging Assistants particular attention has been paid not only to their knowledge of the respective Departments, but also to their attentive habits and obliging manners.

The Warehouse, having been specially constructed to afford Ladies and Gentlemen the greatest possible facilities in making their purchases, has been furnished with the various valuable improvements—principally in lighting and ventilation.

LIST OF DEPARTMENTS.

Silk Department.
Fancy Dress Department.
Stuff Department.
Print Department.
Shawl Department.
Mantle Department.
Millinery and Bonnet Department.
Ladies' Outfitting Department.
Lace Department.
Sewed Muslin Department.
Ribbon Department.
Flower and Feather Department.
Hosiery and Glove Department.
Shirt and Handkerchief Department.
Haberdashery Department.
Fancy Cabinet Department.
Linen Department.
Blanket and Flannel Department.
Calico and Muslin Department.
Boot and Shoe Department.
Trimming Department.
Woollen Department.
Gentlemen's Ready-made Department.
Gentlemen's Order Department.

The Bespoke or Order Portion of the Tailoring Department will be conducted under the careful superintendence of experienced and talented Foremen.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, and CO., Proprietors.

NEW CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY ESTABLISHMENT,
27, GRAFTON-STREET.
JOHN WILLIAM CARROLL,
(Formerly Manager to Messrs. WILLIAM FRY and Co.)
Respectfully announces that he has opened the above Warehouse, with a New and well-selected Stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Comprising all the Leading Novelties recently produced in
BROCATELLES, SATINS, GOBELIN TAPIS, POPELIN,
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J. W. C. wishes to direct particular attention to his Stock of
SWISS EMBROIDERED LACE, MUSLIN, AND LENO-CURTAINS,
Purchased during the past week, free of duty.
TABLE COVERS IN GREAT VARIETY.
Estimates and Designs furnished free of charge. Pattern Books sent to all parts of the country.
EXPERIENCED WORKMEN SENT TO FIT UP AND TAKE PLANS.
OLD FURNITURE REMODELLED OR TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
FUNERALS FURNISHED.

Miscellaneous.

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We respectfully inform the public that we have completed our arrangements for the present season for the supplying of Balls, Dinners, Suppers, in the newest and most fashionable style.
Subjoined are some of the articles we supply:—
CHINA.
Plates, Soup Cups, Parian Statuary, Comportiers, &c.
GLASS.
Tumblers, Wines, &c, Raised Dishes, Ice do., Bon Bon Stands, Vases, &c.
PLATE.
Knives, Forks and Spoons, Tea Urns, Evening Services, &c.
ORDINARY CUTLERY.
Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.
LIGHTS.
Lustres, Candelabra, Lamps, Semicircles, Mirrors, &c.
GREGG & SON,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

THE WINE TRADE.
ALTERATION OF DUTIES.
REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF WINES AND FOREIGN SPIRITS.
The following are our present quotations, viz.:—

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Excellent Golden Sherry..	24s
Very excellent do., Pale or Gold	26s 28s 30s
Very Choice Matured Old Sherries, Pale, Gold, or Brown, ...	32s 34s 36s
First-class old do., Nutty and Mellow..	38s 40s
Old Port from the Wood.. ..	26s 28s
Very old do. do.	30s 32s 36s
Fine old Crusted Ports, *Rich or Dry*,	40s 42s
Old Vintage Wines at prices according to age.	
Vin Ordinaire (St. Julien claret),	
First St. Larose and Margaux ..	24s 26s 28s
	60s to 84s
Fine old pale Cognac, ...	24s per gal.
First class do., ...	28s
Very choice old Liqueur Cognac (in flasks)	66s per dozen.

Purchasers of 4 Dozen of Wine and upwards are allowed a Discount of 1s. per Dozen.

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DIRECT WINE IMPORTERS, AND BRANDY MERCHANTS,
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CHINESE LANTERNS.
The proprietor invites particular attention to the above beautiful Lanterns (fitted for gas, candle, or oil), which, for beauty of design and excellent workmanship, cannot be surpassed, varying in price from £2 to £5. Also, just opened, some very handsome Glass Lustres (for gas and candle), combining all latest improvements in design and finish. Gasaliers in Ormolu, Bronze, Antique, and Florentine stained glass Lanterns, Grecian Dishes, Hall Bells, plain and fancy Brackets. Defrie's Patent Burners, &c. A large assortment of Moderateur, and the new Liquid Gas Lamps, at very moderate prices.
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Opposite Cannock, White, & Co.'s

LONDON DINING HOUSE,
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At the LONDON DINING ROOMS, 44, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET, where you can get the best value to be had in Dublin. Large Luncheon of Roast Beef or Roast Mutton, with choice of Vegetables, for 7d. Dessert of Apple Pie, Apple Pudding, or Rice Pudding, 2d. extra. Other articles good and moderate-priced in proportion.
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Has at present a Stock of very nice WHIPS, London made, with Gold and Silver Mountings.
SADDLES and HARNESS manufactured on the premises of very superior quality, at MODERATE PRICES.
Saddlery Appointments for Mounted Officers of Line and Militia Regiments.

BRIGS'S PATENT COLZA OIL,
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This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland.
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Messrs. Simonton and Millard beg to announce that, having been honoured by General Lord Seaton, on Monday last, with sittings for several large-sized PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS, with which his Lordship expressed himself highly pleased, duplicate copies are ready this day, price 5s. each, and can be seen, together with the large Portrait coloured in oil of his EXCELLENCY the LORD LIEUTENANT and the Gentlemen of the Household, at the extensive gallery of Messrs. Simonton and Millard, Photographic Artists by Special Appointment to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Officers of the Garrison.
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Writing is one of the most important branches of man's education. It enables him to obtain supremacy over those who cannot write. He can obtain good situations, and assume his proper sphere in the world. This useful and beautiful art is taught by Mr. and Mrs. STEVENSON to Ladies and Gentlemen. Also Book-keeping, Arithmetic, and Shorthand. Cards can be had by applying at 35, GRAFTON-STREET.

SOUND AND WHITE TEETH
Are indispensable to Personal Attraction, and to health and longevity, by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,
A WHITE POWDER, is compounded of the choicest and most recherche ingredients of the Oriental Herbal. It extirpates all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, and ensures a PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS to the enamelled surface. Its ANTISEPTIC and ANTISCORBUTIC PROPERTIES exercise a highly beneficial and salutary influence; they arrest the further progress of decay of the Teeth, induce a healthy action of the Gums, and cause them to assume the brightness and colour indicative of perfect soundness, while, by confirming their adhesion to the Teeth, they give unlimited enjoyment and fresh zest to appetite, by perpetuating effective and complete mastication. The Breath, also, from the salubrious and disinfecting qualities of the ODONTO, attains a sweetness and fragrance truly grateful to its possessor.
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IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who will apply, Professor Beaumont's never failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, such as Flatulency or Wind in the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Dimness of Sight, and Nervous, or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefitted by it will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
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We have greatly reduced the prices, and added considerably to our Extensive Stock of the above.
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HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY.
Every variety of the Newest and most Approved Articles in the Trade.
WILLIAM ANDREWS AND COMPANY,
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LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS.
We have received from the first London Makers
A large assortment of the
Newest Designs in
BRONZED TEA URNS AND SWING KETTLES.
J. E. and Co. desire to call attention to their splendid Stock of the above, and also to their IRON BEDSTEADS, with Mattresses complete, including the Iron Chair Sofas, suitable either for a Chair, a Sofa or a Bed.
We would particularly call attention to Goddard's Patent Open Fire and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges, by means of which the expense of cooking, as compared with the ordinary process, is greatly diminished.
In REGISTER GRATES our stock is fully assorted.
Among the many other articles which might also be named, we would particularly desire to call attention to the following, viz.:—
Moderateur Lamps, Fenders and Fire Irons,
Table Cutlery,
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A GENTLEMAN'S Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s; Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the three Kingdoms.
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Patronised by the Queen.
S. SAMUEL,
Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller,
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Has the pleasure of announcing that he has been honoured by the appointment of
Bog Oak Carver
To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

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C. RANKIN begs respectfully to inform his patrons and the public that he manufactures a superior class of the above Ornaments plain, also Mounted in Gold and Silver, which he will dispose of at prices more moderate than usually charged.
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Corner of South Frederick-street, Dublin.

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Patronised by the Queen:
S. SAMUEL,
Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller,
29, NASSAU-STREET.
By Appointment
Bog Oak Carver
To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
☞ Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises.

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THOMAS SIMPSON,
No. 1, COLLEGE-GREEN,
Having received, in fine condition, his well-selected supply of NEW SEEDS for the present and ensuing Seasons, comprising all the new and most approved kinds in cultivation, for
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER GARDEN, FARM, &c.,
Begs to assure his numerous Friends every care possible shall be given in executing their commands, and solicits early orders.
Catalogues supplied, post free, on application.

WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES? when your old ones can be RE-PLATED, REPAIRED, and in every respect made equal to new,
AT ONE-FOURTH OF THE COST, BY
CHARLES WALL,
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who Electro-Plates, and Gilds scientifically, on the Premises.
FOR A SHILLING GET A POUND
Canister of WALL'S ELECTRIC PASTE, for CLEANING PLATE, PLATED WARE, &c. Being partly composed of Oxide of Silver, instead of wearing Silver off articles (as most preparations do), it will leave a deposit of Silver every time it is used.

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The above elegant Chamber Lights are made from the purest material, and now combine all the advantages so desirable—viz., a steady white light, and burning accurately the number of hours required.
Sold Wholesale and Retail by
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Manufacturers—Carlos Ogleby and Co., London.

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MONKSTOWN.—To be Let, in the immediate vicinity of Monkstown, a well-aired, comfortable House, adapted for a small family, No. 8, Belgrave-terrace, Belgrave-square. The house contains a spacious Drawingroom, large Parlour, 3 Bedrooms, and Dressing-room, China Closet, Kitchen, Pantry, Servants' Room, Garden and Green House; the house commands an extensive sea view.—Inquire of Mr. WM. TAYLOR, Cabinet Maker, House Agent, &c., North Frederick-street.

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FURNISHED LODGINGS.—A small family, occupying a nice house in one of the most agreeable parts of Rathmines, wish to obtain an eligible tenant (Lady or Gentleman) for Two Parlours, furnished as Sitting and Bedrooms. A single person desiring a respectable residence would find those apartments suitable; and to a party likely to remain the terms would be moderate; there are not any children, and good attendance can be given; references exchanged.—Address "Suburban," IRISH TIMES Office.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, suited to a respectable private family, or one connected with the military, with every domestic convenience, in a most healthful situation, and near the Royal Barracks.—Apply at No. 10, Parkgate-street.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS and BOARD, at 19, WINDSOR-TERRACE, KINGSTOWN.—Families visiting Kingstown can be accommodated with private suites of apartments, newly and comfortably furnished. The house is within five minutes' walk of the railway station, and close to the sea, and commands a beautiful view of the bay.—For further particulars, please apply to Mrs. DUBOIS, 19, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

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THOROUGH SERVANT IN A SMALL FAMILY.—A young girl who has had four years' experience in an humble situation; will be found faithful and industrious; is a Protestant, and eighteen years of age; can be recommended.—Address by post, "E. S., Thorough Servant," 9, Upper Clanbrassil-street.

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WANTED, as Second Housemaid, by a family residing three miles from town (who keep three housemaids), a steady, active, experienced person (a Protestant), who thoroughly understands housemaids' business, and the getting up of ladies' fine muslins in a superior manner.

WANTED, Two Good Turn-over Apprentices. Permanent engagement given. Terms 1s. 8d. per hundred of Brevier.—Apply to the Manager of the IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

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Apply to J. GOOD, Bedding Manufacturer, 8 and 9, Loftus-lane.

LADIES' MAID; WANTED.—Wanted, a thoroughly respectable person as Ladies' Maid; must be highly recommended, and a Protestant.—Apply this day only, at 47, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin.

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SILK DEPARTMENT.
We shall This Day commence selling a lot of CHEAP SILKS, some of which are slightly spotted. The qualities are rich, the prices reasonable.
SCOTT, BELL, AND CO.,
2, 3, 4 and 5, WELLINGTON-QUAY.

£4.
THE EVENING DRESS SUIT
BLACK DRESS COAT, VEST, & TROUSERS
G. D. HIPWELL AND CO.,
84, GRAFTON-ST.

DUTY FREE.
FRENCH SHAWLS,
Do. SILKS,
Do. BAREGES, &c., &c.
Our Agents have now cleared at the Custom-house our New Goods, which have been waiting the ratification of the Treaty of Commerce, and we respectfully solicit an inspection of the above just received, with our complete Stock of
NEW SPRING GOODS, MOHAIRS AND LAMAS,
And several New Textures for Morning Wear.
S. OLDHAM AND SONS,
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
N.B.—Every article of the best description for FAMILY MOURNING Crapes, Paramattas, Silks, Coburgs, Baratheas, &c., &c.

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PATENTS OBTAINED, AND DESIGNS REGISTERED.
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4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY
in great variety, at
HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
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KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS,
and all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
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TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street)
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Palliasses,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
The Highest Price given for Feathers.

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The most extensive and best assortment of the above at prices most moderate, will be found worthy the attention of Strangers and others visiting Dublin.
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IF YOU WANT A GENUINE PINCH OF SNUFF,
ASK FOR BROWN'S DUBLIN SNUFF.
MANUFACTURER, 2, FRANCIS-STREET.
To be had of all respectable Vendors.
LATE OF 37, COLLEGE-GREEN.

A CUP OF COFFEE IN ONE MINUTE,
By using Bewley and Evans' Essence of Coffee.
Sold Wholesale by
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And retail by all Grocers, in bottles 6d. and 1s. each.

UNION PLATE GLASS COMPANY.
The very beautiful article of Plate Glass, manufactured by this Company, can be had at the price of the lowest in the market from
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Bleeding, Cupping, the Application of Leeches, &c.

⁂ Medicines delivered by Van in all parts of the City and Suburbs, and along the line of the Kingstown Railway, at any hour, free of charge.

Surgical Instruments and Appliances; Home and Foreign Mineral Waters; also every Drug, Chemical, and Pharmaceutical Preparation in use.

MEDICAL HALLS,
7, GRAFTON-STREET, & 64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

NEW MEDICAL HALL
Established A.D. 1821.
By Pring and Co.
Now conducted entirely on new principles, since October, 1859, by
J. J. GRAHAM AND CO.,
(Late of George Oldham and Co).

J. J. GRAHAM and CO. have great confidence in recommending to their Friends and the Public generally the following Medicines, suited for the present season, prepared at their extensive Laboratories with great care, under the personal superintendence of the Proprietors:—

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Concentrated Fluid Extract of the Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla; an excellent alterative and specific for rheumatism and cutaneous eruptions.

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Extract of Sarsaparilla and Cinchona; tonic and alterative.

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Cardiac and Tonic Bitters for indigestion, loss of appetite, and general debility.

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Fluid Extract of Taraxacum, or Dandelion; useful in dyspepsia and diseases of the liver.

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Absorbent and Tonic Seidlitz Powders; an alterative and tonic aperient.

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Pectoral Cough Drops; highly efficacious in all bronchial affections.

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Concentrated Solution of Magnesia, for correcting acidity, heartburn, and particularly adapted for gouty and dyspeptic persons.

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Concentrated Essence of Jamaica Ginger; a warm stomachic, corrects flatulence, and is excellent in combination with aerated waters and seidlitz powders.

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Specific for unbroken Chilblains.

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Zinc Cream and Camphor Ball, for chapped hands and broken Chilblains.

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Antibilious Family Aperient Pills, for which the house has been so long famed.

N.B.—Physicians' and Surgeons' Prescriptions accurately Compounded by a properly-qualified staff, under the personal superintendence of the Proprietors (who reside on the premises), thereby guaranteeing to the public accuracy and despatch.

Medicines delivered in all parts of the city and suburbs, also along the line of the Kingstown Railway, at any hour, free of charge.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints. Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.

Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.

Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.

Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'clock.

Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET DUBLIN.

NEW TREATY OF COMMERCE.
THE GREAT CLEARANCE SALE, AT
JOSEPH MANNING'S,
102 and 103, GRAFTON-STREET,
Will positively close on SATURDAY, the 31st.
The residue of the Stock will be disposed of during the week, at an IMMENSE REDUCTION.
Dublin, 26th March, 1860.

CARD.
IT is respectfully announced that the COMMERCIAL HALL,
Nos. 91, 92, and 93, GRAFTON-STREET, and
Nos. 42 and 43, WICKLOW-STREET,
Was Opened on TUESDAY, the 27th of March.
SWITZER, FERGUSON, & CO., Proprietors.

YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
All Boys can be fitted accurately, whether present or not, and the most inexperienced judges have the same advantage in purchasing as the most competent ones, there being a printed scale of prices from which there can be no deviation.
GEORGE MACDONA and CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
CLOTHIERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
AND ROBE MAKERS TO
THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF
ST. PATRICK.

MOST IMPORTANT NOTICE.
WILLIAM ACHESON
Begs leave to announce, that he has purchased the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, No. 75, Grafton-street, from the representatives of the late Thomas Bennett, and that he will sell the very large proportion of this First Class Stock, which he also purchased on the premises, at an enormous reduction; an idea of which can be formed from the following list:—

	Original Price.	Present Price.
Electro-plated Kettle and Stand, by Elkington	£26 5 0	£14 14 0
A ditto ditto	15 15 0	10 10 0
Gold Watches	18 18 0	10 10 0
Gold Gem and Signet Rings	3 3 0	1 10 0
Ditto ditto	2 2 0	1 1 0
Bracelets, Brooches, &c.	18 18 0	12 0 0

Both Establishments will be conducted under the one Management, of
WILLIAM ACHESON & Co.,
75 and 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

M'NALLY AND CO.
Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers,
No. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN,
Respectfully invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro Plate, which will be found replete with every novelty of the present season.
Being Manufacturers, and purchasing for Cash in the London and Continental Markets, they will offer to the Public such advantages, both in Price and Quality, as are not to be obtained generally, and cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.
An inspection is respectfully solicited.
15, COLLEGE-GREEN.
Diamonds, Pearls, Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., taken in exchange, or purchased to any amount for prompt cash.
LONDON, 2, OLD BOND-STREET.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION.
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	£0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5 5 0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.)

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

The aspect of political affairs has now become more clouded than ever, and the position of England more critical in her relations with France. We must take the statement of Lord John Russell last night as well digested and considered, and it shows the little influence which England now possesses on the Continent. It, of course, had an immediate effect on the prices of Funds to-day, which fell to 94⅛ ¼ for Consols, for cash, being ⅜ under the closing quotations of last night—they have, however, recovered during the day, and appear at the close but 3s. 9d. lower for cash and ⅛ for account than yesterday evening. [illegible] that Russia was negociating for a large loan in Paris, principally contributed to the fall, but there is no intelligence to warrant the reaction, which was probably owing to realisations.

In this market prices show a fall of ⅛—business was rather limited, but the market was steady at the quotations. Ballast Debentures were done at a slight reduction. Local Debentures not dealt in; Banking Shares were steady; Bank stock offered at a higher quotation; Hibernians steady at the last price; Nationals done at £68, a rise of 30s. over the last quoted price, and still find buyers; also buyers of Royals.

Steam Shares, without exception, are all firm to-day. Atlantics are done at £2, buyers. All City of Dublin Shares in request, and to-day there were buyers of Dundalks. In Connorree Mining Shares a large business was done at fluctuating prices, closing steady at 28s. 6d. General Mines and Mining Company of Ireland offered; buyers of Wicklow copper, which are quoted at 10s. advance; Alliance Gas are offered. It is believed that the dividend to be declared on Saturday will be the same as last. Grand Canals are steady.

In Railway and Railway Preference Shares, business was extremely limited; Great Southern Stock was on sale; Midlands were in demand, and a higher price offered; Kilkenny Stock was done at 10s. advance, and Limerick at 5s. over the last price, and rather in demand. The only Preference Shares dealt in were Cork and Bandon 5½ per cent., which were slightly better.

By Mr. Griffith's circular we find that in Scotch pig iron, in the Glasgow market, "an improved demand was experienced in the early part of the week, prices rising nearly one shilling per ton. The demand for export, however, is small; yesterday prices were lower, and a considerable business was done as low as 57s. 1½d. for mixed numbers, warrants. The shipments for the week were, 9,656 tons, against 14,981 tons in the corresponding week of 1859. The dispute with the colliers may be considered at an end, but 25 per cent. of the furnaces are still out of blast. Copper—The reduction of price by the smelters has not resulted in imparting increased firmness; transactions are not large, and a further reduction is deemed not improbable. Tin—The demand for English is steady, without change in price; common block, £136; refined, £138; foreign slightly firmer, without change in price, straights; £131 to £132; Banca, £138 to £139."

By this intelligence we find that another fall has taken place in copper, to the extent of ½d per lb. for sheet.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH·

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 27.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	94¼ ⅜
Account,	94⅜ ½
New Threes,	shut
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	94⅜ ½
Account,	94½ ⅝
New Threes,	shut
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	94¼ ⅜
Account	94⅜ ½
New Threes	shut
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	94¼ ⅜
Account,	94⅜ ½
New Threes,	shut
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	94¼ ⅜
Account,	94⅜ ½
New Threes,	shut

NOON SUMMARY.—Caledonians, 91 to ½; Eastern Counties, 55; Great Western, 12 ¼; London and North Western, 98⅞ 9. Lord John Russell's speech last night upon French policy, caused Consols to open flat; now steady and quiet at 94⅛ ¼. Shares opened heavy, and prices have declined from ⅛ to ¼ per cent; now steady. French heavy. Canadian lower.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.—A decided effect has been produced in the Stock Exchange by the allusions of Lord John Russell to the prospect of an ultimate combination of England and other European Powers against the aggressive powers of France. At one period Consols were quoted at a decline of one-half per cent. Share markets also declined.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Caledonians, 91½; Chester and Holyhead, 51½; Eastern Counties, 55 to ½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 70 80; Great Northern, 112 113; Great Northern A, 115½ 16½; Great Western, 69½ ⅞; Great Western of Canada, 12¾ 13; Great Southern and Western, 114 116; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 102¾ ½; London and North Western, 99 to ⅛; London and South Western, 92½ 2; Leeds Northern, 46½ 7; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42½ 3; Midlands, 114 115; North British, 62¾ 3¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 94½; York and North Midland, 77½ 8. Consols were very firm, and steady at 94⅝ to ¾ all morning, and close a shade firmer, 94 11-16 13-16. There has been very little business doing. Indian Loan 104½ 5½. Shares have been very strong, and close good at highest point. Canadians shade easier. French no change. Rentes very animated and buoyant. Rentes which opened at 68-10 closed at 68-50, being a rise of 30 centimes since yesterday.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, TUESDAY.—3-25 p.m.—The Bourse has again been excited, and prices have undergone further improvement. The last quotation of Rentes was 68-80, showing an advance of 30 centimes since yesterday.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times City Article.*)

Monday Evening.

General inactivity has prevailed to-day in all departments of business. The painful feeling as to the shamelessness of all the proceedings on the Savoy question is intense, but it is not accompanied by any apprehension of imminent difficulties.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Monday Evening.

The funds to-day were firm, and the tendency was rather in the direction of improvement, notwithstanding the dullness of business. Share markets were likewise firm. The principal business was in British Railway Stocks, which have again risen considerably in anticipation of the settlement. Demand for mony continues active in all quarters, including the Bank of England, and no business done below 4 per cent. No operations in bullion at Bank to-day. The demand for gold for export continues slack, owing to the tightness in money market, and the recent improvement in the Continental Exchanges.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—MARCH 27.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	93¾
Ditto for Account, 9th April	93¾ ⅞
Ditto for new Account, 9th May	93⅞ ⅛
New 3 per Cent. Stock	93⅞
Ditto for Account, 9th April	...
LOCAL DEBENTURES.	
Ballast Office Debs 4 per cent (Gov Sec.) of £92 6s 2d	93
BANKS.	
Hibernian	35
National Bank, £25 paid,	68
STEAM.	
Atlantic, limited	2
City of Dublin Issue of 1836	48½
Dundalk Steam Packet Co., limited	10½
MINES.	
Carysfort Mining Company, paid in full	28s 6d
Connorree limited	29s 28s 6d 28s
Wicklow Copper (Limited) £5 paid,	66½
RAILWAYS.	
Great Southern and Western Stock,	114¼
Waterford and Kilkenny	14
Waterford and Limerick,	24½
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Cork and Bandon, 6 per cent. perpetual	6½ ⅝

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31st March. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols	94¼	93⅞ ¼	93¾ 94		94	94¼ 94
Ditto for account	94¼	—	93¾	93¾ 94	—	94¼
3 per Cent. Reduced		—		—		—
New 3 per Cent Stock	93¾	—	93⅝ ⅞	—	—	93¾
Ditto for account	—	93⅞	93⅝ ¾		93¼ ⅜	93⅞
Bank Stock						

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—MARCH 28.

Morning Tide, 2-8. Evening Tide, 2-32.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland ...	One and Six p.m., daily
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.
America (Boston and Bermuda), India (Bombay) (S.), Spain and Portugal (S.), ...	One p.m., March 26.
Constantinople ...	Six p.m., March 26.
America (Portland) (Q.) ...	Ten a.m., March 29.
Newfoundland (G.) ...	Ten a.m., March 31.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28TH.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visiters introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricu'tural Museum, every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Kratky Baschik, the Hungarian Wizard and Musician. Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight o'Clock.

LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Diorama of Italy Open this evening.

THE THEATRE.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.—No performance To-night.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock p.m., and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, March 24, amounted to 52,634 copies, making an average of 8,772 copies daily.

CLERICAL ATTIRE.
The great amount of support we have received during the past year, from the Clergy of Ireland has determined us to devote more than ordinary attention to the production of Clerical Attire.
Importing our Woollen Goods direct from the Manufacturers, and personally superintending every department of our business, we are enabled to produce first-class articles at prices usually paid for inferior garments.
Our present stock of Superfine West of England Broad-cloths and Doeskins, Oxford Cloths and Cassimeres, will be found unsurpassed in the trade.
We beg to subjoin a list of prices, for cash payment, and all orders we may be favoured with shall be promptly and carefully executed.

FIRST QUALITY.		SECOND QUALITY.	
Frock Coat,	£3 10 0	Frock Coat,	£2 15 0
Vest,	0 14 0	Vest,	0 12 6
Trousers,	1 10 0	Trousers,	1 5 0

BROWNE & PAYNE,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

APRIL MEETINGS.
CLERGYMEN attending the Religious Meetings next month are respectfully invited to examine our CLERICAL GREY TROUSERS, at 16s. per pair. They are fully equal, if not superior, to those charged a guinea, and are admirably adapted, both in appearance and quality, for every day wear. Our BLACK DRESS TROUSERS, at 21s., are prime value. Our fine BLACK CLOTH DRESS SUIT, at £4 1s. 6d., cannot be surpassed. Particular attention paid to directions.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
54, DAME-STREET.
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s.,
THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL has unexpectedly given fervid and passionate utterance to a challenge to France. While all men were questioning whether our Ministry were not wilfully blind, and performing a pleasant little comedy, like that in which Sardinia acted the vexed friend so admirably, we learn from his own lips that Lord John has not been a Machiavelli, but only a dupe. Lord Malmesbury is fully avenged. With a prophetic pencil he had marked out the inevitable future, and all he anticipated has come to pass. The bubble Treaty has burst already, and we are more likely to pour shot and shell into French vessels, in the shape of broadsides, than cotton or linen yarns. A more ominous speech was never delivered by an English Minister. From first to last, the Emperor's policy has been based upon the most unscrupulous use of means, concealed under the most honourable professions. "France wars only for an idea," but it is an *idee Napolienne*. Gradually the filmy vapour condensed and stood out clear as mountain tops. "France would "consult" the Great "Powers" as to the seizure of Savoy—that is, she would "inform" them of her acts and the reasons of them. "France would consult the popular will," but only as represented by the Municipalities, and not even these when they happen to be adverse, as at Nice. "France would give Chablais to Switzer-"land," but that was only "almost a promise," and though nearly 12,000 of the people of Chablais request to be united to Switzerland, we are told that "Savoy "refuses to be dismembered." The whole plot has been adroitly managed, and when all is over Lord John Russell confesses he was deceived, and endeavours to throw the responsibility on the House of Commons, because, forsooth, he informed them, from time to time, of what every newspsper had commented on.

The language of Lord John Russell is startlingly significant. In sentences whose very cadence betrays his emotion, he says, "We have ascertained that, "without coming to any concert, without any decided "course being agreed on, the Court of Berlin and the "Court of Vienna do attach the highest importance to "the neutrality of Switzerland." Already, then, England has sought new alliances with every prospect of success. Again, he says, "It is obvious to me "that the course which has been pursued has already "produced a great deal of distrust." If we want proof of this distrust, we see it in the latest intelligence from Antwerp. The Belgian Government has commenced an extension of the fortifications of that city, and every regiment will supply its contingent.

"The manner in which the bargain has been "brought forward, the tone taken by the Sardinian "Government, the expressions which it used that it "meant neither *to sell, nor exchange, nor surrender* "*Savoy*—that conduct has produced a great distrust "in this country, and a great distrust over Europe." Sardinia, then, is the vassal of France, and the "Honourable King" has learned his lesson of dishonour. In any complication which may arise Sardinia will be found not with us, but against us. And that complications will arise is clear, "for the an-"nexation of Savoy is an act which must lead a "nation so warlike as the French to call from time "to time for acts of a similar nature"—trains for which we see already laid in Holland, Belgium, and the Palatinate. And then comes the renunciation of the doctrine which has hitherto ruled the policy of the Cabinet. It is no longer friendship with France, and isolation from all the world beside, but "we must not keep ourselves apart from all the "other nations of Europe, but when future questions "may arise we must be ready to act with others, and "to declare that the settlement of Europe and peace "cannot be assured if exposed to constant doubts "and rumours with regard to the annexation of this "country or of that." The cheers which rang through the House from all sides, as these words were heard, proved that however the rulers of the country had been deceived, the representatives of the people had not been deceived. It is unfortunate that these words were not uttered, or these suspicions entertained, when first the seizure of Savoy and consequent danger to Switzerland were threatened. A firm and decided remonstrance then, and, if necessary, overtures for new alliances, would have prevented all the deception and disgrace which we now must endeavour to remedy.

So, then, Mr. Cobden's famous Treaty, and our increased Income-tax, have resulted in this—that we cannot trust the professions of the Emperor; that Savoy is but the first of a series of annexations; and that, if we would be safe, we must stretch our hands, not only across the Channel, but further still, to clasp in alliance those of Prussia, Austria, Russia, and Belgium. Such sentiments would never be uttered by a Cabinet Minister unless the crisis were imminent and the alliance all but formed. States do not look out for new allies unless they have reason to [illegible] Protectionists were right, without knowing it, when they exclaimed that the Treaty would be rent into shreds by cannon shot.

Some *exposé* of this kind must have been expected in the French capital, for there, too, they are talking of new alliances, and even boasting that they have secured them. Russia, Austria, and France against Prussia and England, is by no means an unlikely programme. Russia has certain designs upon the East, which France might favour, though England would not. Austria desires to recoup herself for the loss of Lombardy by seizing the Danubian Provinces. One of the Idee Napoliennes is, the possession of Egypt by France. These three Powers are despotisms, and, as such, enemies to freedom. Their union might be expected, were it not that Austria has been wronged too deeply; and Russia is in the throes of a social revolution. Lord John Russell has stated that Austria, at least, will side with Switzerland—that is, with England; and if she has not learned a lesson of perfidy from her conqueror, England is rich, and may enable her to take the field.

It is worthy of note that Spain has suddenly concluded a truce with Morocco, doubtless by the direction of the same potentate who urged her to commence the war. Spain has an army of 120,000 men, and half of these are seasoned soldiers. This unexpected peace with Morocco is a suspicious circumstance; for it points either to a war in Italy, in defence of the Pope, or to an offensive alliance with France, in case of hostilities with us.

Possibly, if the four Powers exhibit a determined resistance to territorial changes, involving danger to neutral States, France may, for the present, leave Chablais to Switzerland, and thus gain time for further preparation. This, however, is certain, that no dependence can be placed upon the most solemn professions of the French Emperor. We cannot for a moment cease either our vigilance or our preparations; and when two powerful nations are armed to the teeth, the one perfidious and the other distrustful, war cannot be far distant.

The *Times* on Lord John Russell's Speech in the House of Commons, on Monday night, on our Foreign Relations:—

The debate, last night, in the House of Commons, is, if we mistake not, a point of departure for new combinations in Europe. Lord John Russell has almost in terms announced that the *entente cordiale* which has so long intermittently existed between England and France is again—we hope we may say only for the moment—broken. He, the Minister, directing the foreign relations of England, has, from his place in Parliament, deliberately declared that he no longer feels any confidence in the moderation or peaceful intentions of the Emperor of the French. He has expressed his conviction that, after this consummated act of the annexation of Savoy, "The Emperor will be called upon, from time to time, to commit other acts of aggression," and he suggests that the Emperor will accede to the call. He proclaims to the world that this act must estrange England from the side of France, and must induce her to seek safety in the society of the other nations of Europe. "I do not feel," said Lord John Russell, "that, however we may wish to live on the most friendly terms with the French Government—and certainly I do wish to live on the most friendly terms with that Government—we ought not to keep ourselves apart from the other nations of Europe, but that, when future questions may arise—as future questions may arise—we should be ready to act with others, and to declare, always in the most moderate and friendly terms, but still firmly, that the settlement of Europe, the peace of Europe, is a matter dear to this country, and that that settlement and that peace cannot be assured if it is liable to perpetual interruption, to constant fears, to doubts and rumours with respect to the annexation of this one country, or the union and connexion of that other." This is a very important declaration. Both the Emperor of the French and the Minister of England have now kept their words to each other. The former shadowed forth his intention of pushing forward the present frontier of France in a certain contingency; the latter warned him that whenever he should carry out that intention he would forfeit the confidence of his ally. It is done, and Lord John Russell tells his ally frankly that, although he continues him as an acquaintance, he shall go elsewhere to seek his friends. The allusion to Prussia is scarcely equivocal, and we have not now to inquire where the present Government proposes to make its closest alliance; while the confession that Russia has declared that "the King of Sardinia was free to give away his province, and the Emperor of the French was free to receive it," leaves it clear, that there is no intention or hope of forming a hostile European Confederation, such as the Tory party recently counselled.

Thus ends, as we very much fear, that strong hope of mutual confidence and good will based on commercial intercourse which we were all only yesterday taught to anticipate with such eager credulity. When these words are—as they are at this moment—telegraphed to Paris, and when it is known with what loud cheers the House of Commons rang as they were delivered, and with what welcome they were received by all except by one speaker, we cannot but expect that such zeal as has hitherto been shown to remove difficulties will be somewhat cooled, and that the strictest interpretations of the Commercial Treaty will be enforced. On our side, also, there is a possibility that the Treaty may hereafter be read with a different gloss. It will now be more clearly seen that we have yielded everything upon the spot, in the expectation that something that has never been promised might be generously given to us. The Emperor of the French may be magnanimous, and may yet fulfil the hopes of those among us who stooped to think with such motives. But it is not now likely. It is an unhappy time to declare ourselves slighted and betrayed. The Emperor has gained all his objects. He has crippled Austria, neutralised Russia, and conciliated Italy. We arise from our dream of confidence, and tell him that we have been deceived, and that we intend to trust him no more. The time is past when such a reproach or such a declaration would have had weight. These bold words will not make Napoleon III. relax his grasp upon Savoy, or delay him in the choice of the site for his palace at Nice. They only tell him authoritatively—what we told him long ago—that by this act we are offended but not outraged, estranged but not provoked to enmity. The instincts of the people of this country are truer than those of her rulers. They have never trusted the Emperor, though they have not thought it necessary to be constantly telling him so.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MONDAY EVENING.—So my Lord Palmerston has promised Parliament, if it behave itself like a good boy in the meantime, to let it have its Easter Holidays, on Monday or Tuesday week, and that he will not recall the members to business until Tuesday, 16th April. Now, the usual day on which Parliament reassembles is the Monday after Easter week, but Palmerston is anxious on the present occasion to see the combat between Old England and Young America, in the person of Tom Sayers and the Benicia Boy, which is to come off on Monday, 15th. The Prime Minister would not have his religious backer, the Earl of Shaftesbury, know this for any consideration, as a scene would ensue. But the Premier is going in for sports to any extent. He has tried every place of the political life, from the True Blue Tory to the extreme Democrat; he has filled every office in her Majesty's Government, from that of the smallest sub. to his present dignified position; so, having nothing more to achieve in that line, he turns his versatile genius in the other direction, and comes out as the patron of the ring and of the turf. You know his horse is entered for the Derby, but as my book has not been lately made up, I can't estimate his chances. We heard a good deal from the *Times* against horse racing, because the noble Earl of Derby did not sacrifice his stud during his Premiership, and Bob Lowe wrote savagely as Pam was disappointed in purchasing a few of the best racers; but the mighty Thunderer is silent now, or, instead thereof, treats us to a sermon on the advantages of English sports in training our youths to deeds of daring. I should not be surprised to learn that Pam put on the gloves himself on this day fortnight, and as he came out in the "navvy" line last summer, when he trundled his barrow to his heart's content, he may fancy that, as the aged Entellus, he can carry off the palm from the mighty Dares, and save his country the disgrace of yielding in the fistial exercise.

Our old friend, Robson of The Queen's, has been delighting his London audiences this last week in his character of the *Benicia Boy*. A pugilist mistakes a Mr. B. B. in a country inn for Heenan and talks slang at him, but Robson, instead of showing pluck, displays the wiser part of valour.

> "For he that fights and runs away
> Will live to fight another day."

Every one here is anxious to know what has originated the political rivalry between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Horsman. The Ishmael of the House of Commons, every time that he speaks, is sure to arouse the wrath of the member for the University of Oxford. In the beginning of the debates of this session Gladstone was easily provoked, and in every emergency started up, until he roused the indignation of the House, and was read a lesson of his duty. I recollect one night Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell seizing the tail of the Chancellor's coat, and forcing [illegible] dangerous [illegible]. However, Mr. Gladstone saw the [illegible] has now learned, for some time, to restrain himself. Accordingly, when an ordinary [illegible] criticises the Chancellor's measure, he affects the indifferent, takes off his hat, throws himself into a lounging posture on his seat, until his head touches the back, watches the colours of the ceiling, thrown out into prominence as they are by the light being above them, and, if he intends to reply, takes notes in his lolling posture of the remarks of the honourable member. Not so when the member for Stroud addresses the House. Gladstone at such a time starts up and sits erect, his lip curls savagely, his eye kindles, his fingers twitch as he works his pens, all colour leaves his cheek, save that dark spot in the hollow caused by the shadow of his high cheek bones, and hardly is Horsman down, before Gladstone is on his legs, and pitching into him to his utmost power. Now on Friday night, Mr. Horsman happened to make a few remarks on Savoy, and succeeded in letting his opinion of the Government be known, despite the efforts of the Speaker to "shut him up." The words spoken were uttered without any appearance of venom, and such as have been repeatedly heard this session in the House of Commons, that the voice of England should be unmistaken, protesting against the annexation. But few as were the words spoken, and calmly as they were delivered, they did not escape the Chancellor's notice, for as soon as an opportunity offered, he let slap at Horsman for using language which might drive the Government of France to a more precipitate course of action. One would think that the deeds of the Emperor were a commentary on Gladstone's words, except that they reflect the other way. But Gladstone had it not all his own way, for the quiet Kinglake soon caught a chance of snubbing the Chancellor, and refused, at his request, to adapt his language to the taste of the Emperor of the French. *On dit.* I hate this beginning, as it always implies pure invention, or, at any rate, fiction, founded on fact; but this is no effort of the imagination—that Lord Fermoy thought he had made a cheap purchase of Marylebone, if he had secured the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland thereby, and that he has not yet given up the idea in despair, and would, meantime, keep himself in practice with Irish legislation. So, on Friday night, he asked the Government, in the person of Mr. Cardwell, when the Ecclesiastical Bill, which the late Government had introduced, would be undertaken by the present Ministry, and complained of the manner in which that functionary was managing his business. Of course, Cardwell said he had too much to do, with a Reform Bill on hands, to attend to such trifles; but Mr. Whiteside soon extricated him from that difficulty, by suggesting that he should drop the Reform bill, about which no one cared an atom, and proceed with those measures in which the people of Ireland were interested.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

LONDON, MONDAY.

Her Majesty the Queen held a Court and Privy Council yesterday afternoon at Buckingham Palace.

At the Court the Hon. G. S. Stafford Jerningham, her Majesty's Minister to Sweden, had an audience of the Queen. Mr. Jerningham was presented by Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Privy Council was attended by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Privy Seal; Viscount Palmerston, First Lord of the Treasury; Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies; the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary of State for War; the Duke of Somerset, First Lord of the Admiralty; Sir George Grey, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Earl of Elgin, Postmaster-General; and Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Alfred, rode on horseback yesterday morning, attended by Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge.

The Princess Helena rode in the Riding-house of Buckingham Palace.

The Prince Consort visited the Duke of Cambridge yesterday morning at his residence in St. James' Palace.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Alfred and Princess Helena, honoured the performance at the Haymarket Theatre with their presence in the evening. In attendance were the Marchioness of Ely, Lord Cremorne, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge.

Mr. Whitehead, Commissioner of the Mexican Bondholders, transacted business at the Foreign-office yesterday.

Despatches were received at the Colonial-office yesterday from the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

ARRIVAL OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle arrived in town yesterday evening at 5 o'clock, from Kilkee Castle, where he has been stopping for some time past.

The Duke of Montrose has returned to Belgrave-square, from visiting the Countess of Powis, at Powis Castle, Welshpool.

The Earl of Aberdeen is suffering from illness, and we regret to learn that the general state of his lordship's health is such as to cause some anxiety to his family.

The venerable Countess of Newburgh continues in good health at her residence, Slindon House, near Arundel. Her ladyship has entered her ninety-eighth year, and is the oldest member of the titled aristocracy.

Colonel Lane Fox and the Hon. Mrs. Lane Fox have left the residence of Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley for their country residence.

Sir James J. Hamilton, Bart., and Lady Hamilton, have left Omagh, for their residence, Portman-square, London.

Doctor M'Dowell has removed from 10, Great Denmark-street, to 29, Gardiner's-place.

The Army.

OUR INDIAN ARMY.—The present effective strength of the local European regiments in India is in Bengal 6,324 in Madras 2,879, and in Bombay 2,676 men, 11,879; not including 3,303 recruits embarked for India between the 1st of June and the 1st of December, 1859, and 1,393 recruits for India now at the depots in England.

H.M's 8TH REGIMENT.—The 8th (King's) Regiment of Foot were under orders for England. They went out to India in 1846.

H.M's 5TH AND 6TH REGIMENTS.—H.M.'s 6th Regiment was to be stationed at Barrackpore on the departure of the 53rd for England and H.M.'s 5th to garrison Fort William.

REGIMENTS RETURNING FROM INDIA.—The regiments now on their passage home from India are—the 14th Light Dragoons, 12th Lancers, 53rd Regiment, and 1st Battalion of the 60th Rifles; and in addition to these the 8th Regiment, 1st Battalion, and 37th will probably arrive in England in the course of the summer. Should any more regiments be sent to England, the 5th Fusiliers, 1st Battalion, 64th, 70th, and 83rd Regiments are the next on the list.

Capt. G. Langley, R.E., who was invalided home from China after the attack on the Peiho forts, has been ordered to join head-quarters at Chatham on the 30th inst.

The 16th Lancers (now quartered in York) and the 9th Lancers are to be moved to Aldershott to join the Lancer Brigade to be formed there during the summer. The 13th Light Dragoons are to be moved to York from Edinburgh, and the 4th Light Dragoons will march to Edinburgh from Manchester.

The Navy.

Her Majesty's Royal paddle yacht Victoria and Albert has been undocked and placed in the steam basin at Portsmouth where she has commenced coaling. Her superheating gear is shipped, and she is expected to make her steam trial about the 2nd or 3rd proximo.

The Rinaldo, 17, screw, was on Monday, at high water, floated out of No. 6 dock at Portsmouth, where she has been constructed. Miss Stewart, sister to the Hon. Mrs. Grey, the wife of Rear-Admiral Superintendent Hon. G. Grey, performed the ceremony of naming the vessel. The Rinaldo was afterwards towed round to the steam basin to receive her machinery.

Intelligence has been received at the head-quarters of the Chatham division of Royal Marines that about 400 men belonging to various infantry regiments at present serving in India have volunteered for the corps of Royal Marines serving in China, and that they are now on their passage from India to China to join the battalion.

His Imperial Majesty's Russian frigate Askold, Captain Onuvosky, from Japan, 59 days from Simon's Bay, entered Plymouth Sound on Monday morning, homeward bound.

The screw steam frigate Diadem, 32, Captain James H. Cockburn, having been fitted with a new bowsprit, left Hamoaze on Monday morning, in charge of Mr. Gahan, Master of the Impregnable, and brought up in Plymouth Sound.

Thanks.

The Rev. H. M. Finny, Secretary of the Colonial Church and School Society, thankfully acknowledges the following contributions to the Chiniquy Fund (per Rev. H. Scott):—The Lord Bishop of Ossory, Fernsand Leighlin, £5.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)
IRISH TIMES OFFICE.
Four o'clock, a.m.

FRANCE.

TURIN, MARCH 27.—Although the new frontiers of France and Piedmont are to be fixed by a mixed commission, the two Governments have agreed to the following line:—In the North, the boundary which separates Savoy from Switzerland is to be preserved. In the East, the frontier will extend to the summit of Mont Cenis, the Western slopes of which, as well as Port Bramant, which is the key to that mountain, will be included in the French empire. The line will follow the chain of the Alps to Mont Vigo, and to the defile of the Queda, and the course of the river Rigo, the mouth of which is at Vintemigia a strongly fortified [illegible]

GENERAL LAMORICIERE.

PARIS, 27.—The *Pays* of this evening, in announcing that General Lamoriciere has left Rome, recalled the article of the Code Napoleon, which states that every Frenchman who should enter foreign service without the authorisation of the French Government would forfeit the privileges of a French citizen.

FRANCE, SARDINIA, AND SWITZERLAND.

ROME, MARCH 27—It is stated that the Federal Council has received two verbal communications from France and Sardinia. Sardinia has informed Switzerland tha the latter must negociate with France relative to the annexation of Savoy. France declared to Switzerlandt that, should Switzerland take military measures, she would be obliged to do the same.

BERNE, 27TH.—It is asserted that France has proposed to submit the stipulations of the treaties of 1815, relative to the neutralised provinces, to a Congress of the Powers, to which, according to those treaties, Switzerland will be also admitted.

The Federal Council, having in view the treaty concerning the cession of Savoy and Nice to France, published in the *Moniteur*, has directed the Minister Plenipotentiary of Switzerland at Paris and Turin to repeat the protest against any occupation of the neutralised provinces.

NAPLES, 24TH, VIA MARSEILLES.—The King remained three days at Greta, inspecting the newly enlisted troops. His Majesty has given all the necessary orders for their organisation, but no movement of troops towards the frontier has been ordered. The King returned here on Thursday, and has recalled his plenipotentiary from Rome, who arrived here yesterday. The rumour of an approaching occupation of Rome by Neapolitan troops is no longer credited. Several other assassinations of agents of the public Administration have taken place in Sicily. Great agitation prevails there, but no demonstrations of any decided character have occurred. General Viglia has been sent into Calabria, in order to pursue certain bands of agitators.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, MARCH 27.—The negociations with England have produced a favourable result. It is expected that England and Prussia will take steps in concert, more especially for the maintenance of the rights of Switzerland.

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT-ON-MAINE, MARCH 27.—The Legislative Body of the free town of Frankfort-on-Maine has unanimously resolved to give its representative the following instructions—viz.:—He may propose at the Federal Diet that a central power in Germany, increased by a national representation, should be established. The motive given for this resolution is the threatening attitude assumed by France.

THE *PAYS* ON LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S SPEECH.

The *Pays* in a leading article expresses its regret on account of the angry words pronounced on Monday by Lord John Russell.

THE KING OF NAPLES.

The *Pays* gives a denial to the rumour that the King of Naples had quitted his capital.

DISTURBED STATE OF ROME.

ROME, MARCH 24.—A consistory was held yesterday The allocution which was declared by the Pope on the occasion remains an absolute secret. It is only known that the excommunication has not yet been pronounced. Yesterday the suspected chiefs of the manifestations embarked at Civita Vecchia. Twenty persons were arrested on the occasion of the last demonstration at Rome, which was suppressed by the police. A minister of the Anglican Church was among those who were wounded. The two French officers who were accidentally, but slightly wounded on that occasion have exchanged visits with the Staff Major of the Gendarmes.

General Goyon has published an energetic order of the day, concerning the hissers and others who provoke the public force by their intolerable insults, and commanding the French officer who gave the order to disperse the populace.

FORTIFICATION OF ANTWERP.

The Belgian Government is about to commence the extension of the fortifications of Antwerp. Every regiment is to furnish a contingent of labourers, who will be relieved at stated intervals.

MEETING OF THE CANADA COMPANY.

At the annual meeting of the Canada Company a very satisfactory report was read, showing the success of the land sales in 1859; and during the present year the operations of the company have been still more encouraging.

RIOT AT CAMBERWELL.

An alarming riot took place at Camberwell, in a district inhabited by the Irish. Nearly three hundred persons, armed with pickaxes, crowbars, sticks, and other formidable weapons, were engaged in a general fight. One man lost his life, and others are stated to have been seriously injured. Reinforcements of police were sent for, but two hours elapsed before order was restored. The origin of the disturbance is ascribed to religious differences.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Cobden has returned to Paris from Cannes, and will be in London in a day or two.

A dividend of sixpence in the pound, making a total dividend of fifteen shillings, will be payable on April 4th to the creditors of the Royal British Bank. The dividend list comprised 4,100 names.

Mr. Montagu Chambers, late M.P. for Greenwich, is a candidate for the representation of Harwich.

MAIL NEWS.

The steamer Delta, with the heavy portion of the Bombay Mail, has arrived at Southampton: dates—Alexandria, 14th; Malta, 18th; and Gibraltar, 21st. Gibraltar exchange on London, 50 5-16.

On the 23rd, off Lisbon, the Delta observed 9 ships of war, steaming westward, supposed to be the Channel fleet.

The Gratitude, of Cardiff, with copper for Liverpool, was brought into Gibraltar on the 14th in a sinking state.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

The Earl of CARNARVON asked if it was true that peace had been concluded between Spain and Morocco, and asked if the papers in possession of the Government relative to the contest could not be produced?

Lord WODEHOUSE said that the Government had received information similar to that which had appeared in the public papers, that the preliminaries of peace had been signed between Spain and Morocco. Hostilities, therefore, would immediately cease. The Spanish army had retired to Tetuan, therefore, the forward march had been arrested. As for the correspondence, it was not convenient to produce it at the present moment.

The Marquis of NORMANBY postponed his resolution till after Easter, relative to Savoy.

Their Lordships adjourned at 5-45 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at four o'clock.

In reply to Mr. B. COCHRANE,

Mr. KINGLAKE stated that the declaration by Lord John Russell on the previous evening, as to the present and future views of the Cabinet, rendered unnecessary the motion respecting the annexation of Nice and Savoy. It was not, therefore, his intention to press for the interposition of Parliament, so long as he believed her Majesty's Government were faithfully endeavouring to carry out the policy announced by the Foreign Secretary, which he believed to be in accordance with the opinions of Parliament and of the country.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether it is the intention of Government to propose any vote in the present year for raising, by loan or otherwise, any sum for fortifications beyond the sums proposed in the army estimates now on the table?

Lord PALMERSTON said the commission of military officers appointed last year to inquire into the subject of naval defences had reported, but their report was as yet under the consideration of the military authorities, and its final shape had not been decided upon. It would be laid before Parliament in a short time, and the views of the Government would be found fully stated therein.

Captain LEICESTER VERNON called attention to the report of the Packet and Telegraph Contracts Company, and moved that this House, having considered the report, and the evidence presented by the select committee on Packet and Telegraph Contracts, is of opinion that the contract entered into on the 26th April, 1849, between the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Joseph George Churchward ought to be fulfilled. Contending that the contract was not given to Churchward solely on political grounds, and that it would be an act of gross injustice to deprive him of it, he amused the House by his quotations and extracts from correspondence on Dover politics. Mr. Churchward had voted in accordance with his interest rather than his politics, but was he to be gibbeted for that reason? If all political renegades were to be punished, the category would be a large one. Let them deprive Government contractors of their franchise for the time and they would act reasonably, but let them not establish one code of honesty for Government, and another for individuals. He denied the right of Parliament to interfere with a commercial transaction on political ground.

Sir G. BARING, as chairman of the committee, disclaimed all party conversations as having influenced the report. Every vote had been carried in that committee with the assistance of one member at least belonging to the Conservative party. He contended that the contract was neither a wise nor a good one, and cited in detail the evidence adduced before the committee to prove his assertion. The members of the committee who had voted for rescinding the contract were men of high standing, and many of them were members or supporters of the late Government. He claimed for Parliament the privilege for refusing its sanction to any act of the Government or of the Crown.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE defended the contract and the conduct of the late Government in making it. The object was to allow better boats to be placed on the Dover station. The consequence had been that the mail service to and from France had been greatly accelerated. He declared that he should consider himself disgraced if he allowed Mr. Churchward to bear all the blame of the transaction, which was a mutual agreement between himself and the late Government. Mr. Churchward was, he believed, perfectly innocent, and the House would establish a dangerous precedent, and commit a gross act of injustice, if they rescinded the contract.

Mr. LAING admitted that a mere change of views did not warrant any Government in rescinding a contract made by its predecessors. He believed that the renewal of the contract had not been advantageous to the public, and that the contract ought to have been thrown open to public competition; but he took the question on better grounds, that Mr. Churchward ought not to gain his contract by corrupt influence, in having rendered his support to Captain Carnegie in return for the granting of the contract.

Mr. MILNES and Lord LORAINE defended the contract of Mr. Churchward.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL adopted the view of the committee.

Lord C. PAGET confirmed the truth of the allegations against Mr. Churchward, by a private statement made to him by Captain Carnegie, on whose authority they rested.

Sir F. KELLY contended, upon equitable grounds, that the House was not justified in rescinding the Dover contract, or in taking upon itself the functions of a court of law. He questioned the right of the Crown to repudiate an agreement made under his hand and seal, and which Mr. Churchward had carried out to the full extent, and in the most admirable manner. Mr. Churchward had a right to be heard; if the matter was to be carried out, it ought to be taken before a legal tribunal. The rescinding of the contract would be a fine of £2,000 a year on Mr. Churchward, for an imputation on which he had neither been tried nor convicted.

Mr. BOUVERIE denied that this was a legal question. It was one in which the House was bound to do its duty, as guardian of the public purse. It was all along understood that the consent of the House was necessary to the completion of the contract. He acquitted the late Government of all corrupt intentions in the matter; in fact, they were too innocent, and took for granted all the statements made to them. The contract had been most injurious, and the public officers had discharged their duties in a manner in no way creditable to them.

Mr. WHITESIDE argued that the testimony on which the committee founded its report was altogether worthless, and declared it was the bounden duty of Parliament to complete the contract.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that according to the doctrines laid down on the other side, all that Parliament had to look to when a contract was before them, was whether it was to be fulfilled. They were to be deprived of the privilege of considering corruption, and one of their chief privileges was to be questioned. The doctrines laid down involved constitutional questions which they could not ignore. The report of the committee altered the whole position of affairs. That committee had been most carefully selected, and its report justified that selection; its impartiality was evident in every page; the committee had pronounced a solemn judgment. They had acquitted the late Government of corruption, but had found the person with whom that Government had to deal guilty of political corruption, injuriously affecting the representation of the people in Parliament. On the truth of this rested the report of the committee, but he agreed with its conclusions from his own independent judgment.

Sir J. PAKINGTON made some personal explanations, and urged that there was not sufficient evidence to convict Mr. Churchward.

Mr. HOPE also made a few personal remarks.

After which the House divided.

The motion was negatived by 162 to 117.

Some formal business was transacted, and

The House adjourned.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, MARCH 27.—Sugar—Public sales going very irregularly. Coffee—Market very firm. Tea—Market steady; common congou, 1s 5d. Rice very firm, with rather an upward tendency. Saltpetre—670 bags at auction, taken in 10½d per cent, at 40s; 6½d to 4½d; 44s to 45s. Tallow—Market opened a shade firmer this morning, but is again quiet at 57s 3d to 57s 6d for the month; 56s 6d for April and June; 52s 9d for the last three months.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET.—Supply of beasts comprises 1,264 head; trade steady at full rates; sheep and lambs, 4,210; trade firm, and old sheep made a shade more money; lambs ranged in prices from £1 1s. to £1 10s.; pigs, 722; trade slow; beef, 6s. to 8s.; pork, 5s. 10d. to 7s. 6d. per stone; mutton, 6½d. to 9½d. per lb.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MARCH 27.—3,000 bales of cotton sold, including 500 on speculation and for export. Market without change.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, MARCH 27.—Wheat 1s. to 2s. dearer than on Friday, but millers buy cautiously. Other articles fully as dear.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, MARCH 27.—Fair demand for wheat of all descriptions, and 1s. per quarter advance on Saturday's prices. Flour—A good sale at full prices of Saturday. Malting and grinding barley firm, and last week's prices well sustained. Oats firm. Beans and peas better to sell, and prices a shade higher.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, MARCH 27.—No material change to note in market since the close of last week, excepting, perhaps, a little less disposition on part of Continental houses to operate. Prices quite firm, and fair business going on for Easter markets, at very full rates.

THE LANDOWNERS' AND AGENTS' PRACTICAL GUIDE.

By T. DE MOLEYNS, Esq., Q.C.

Dublin: Hodges, Smith, and Company; second edition, revised, corrected, and enlarged.

On Friday last Mr. Cardwell, in reply to Lord Fermoy, stated that on Thursday he proposed bringing in several bills in connection with Irish measures. Amongst others one to Amend the Law Relating to the Tenure and Improvement of Land. Mr. Attorney-General for Ireland also gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill, the same evening, to Consolidate and Amend the Law of Landlord and Tenant in that country. It is not, then, to be wondered at that those who are principally concerned in such matters should show a desire to make themselves acquainted with these subjects. That this is the case, we may fairly infer from the rapid sale of Mr. De Moleyns' work, entitled "The Landowners' and Agents' Practical Guide," the first edition having been disposed of in a few weeks after its publication, and a second edition having, in like manner, nearly disappeared within the last fortnight. We have ourselves carefully read over this little work, and are much pleased with the style and language in which it is written, being such as to commend it, not merely to the professional, but also to the private reader. It contains much sound and valuable information, and will be found useful to the tenant as well as to the landlord, to the agent, the receiver, and to all parties concerned in the use and management of land. Beginning with the first possession of it, it leads the reader through succession duty, appointment of rents, various forms of leases and agreements, ejectments, fixtures, boundaries, taxes and rates, grand jury laws, &c., &c., and concludes with the various acts for the improvement of land, and the object and establishment of the Landed Estates Court.

In the chapter on "Estate and Farm Boundaries," we are informed of the origin of the Tenant Compensation Question. Referring to the Irish Boundary Act (5 George I. c. 2, s. 1, Irish), passed for promoting the reclamation of low grounds overflowed by rivers, loughs, or the sea, we read:—

"This act, the precursor of the modern Drainage Acts, is remarkable as the first recognition by the Legislature of the justice of compensating tenants for their improvements, by an extension of their tenure. A graduated scale of the proportion of the expenditure to be returned to each owner of limited estates is fixed, and the proprietors or tenants are empowered, after the determination of these estates, to hold the reclaimed lands until they shall be repaid these sums."

We repeat, we consider this a valuable manual, and, considering the research and labour required for its production, and the very creditable manner in which it has been brought out by its publishers, Messrs. Hodges, Smith, and Company, we are surprised at its cheapness—its price being only 5s.—and we think it well worth the careful study of all who are concerned in landed estates.

We have much pleasure in stating that the rumoured death of the Right Hon. Judge Keogh is without foundation. The learned judge was yesterday evening in the enjoyment of his usual robust health.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Yesterday evening, a poor man named John Gorman, a boat owner, at Aston's-quay, while engaged in washing out one of his boats, lost his balance and fell into the river at Carlisle-bridge. A young lad who witnessed the accident called the attention of Police-constable Dalton, 91 C, to the fact; but before any effectual assistance could be rendered the man was unfortunately drowned. The body was recovered at half-past six o'clock, and removed to Smith's livery stables, South Anne-street, where an inquest will be held this day. The deceased's son, who is an expert swimmer, saved several persons from being drowned in the Liffey during the last few years.

CARLOW FAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MARCH 26.—The supply of cattle at the fair held here on [illegible] last was very large, and, considering the scarcity of grass, was of a very fair description. The demand was not at all equal to the supply, and prices generally had a downward tendency. Fat beef varied from 46s. to 50s. per cwt. A few lots of two-year old bullocks brought £12 per head. Three-year old ditto, £12 10s. to £14 each; store cattle from £9 to £15 10s.; yearling calves, £4 10s. to £6. There was a fair supply of sheep hoggets from 35s. to 40s.; fat sheep, from 45s. to 50s. per cwt., or 8d. to 9d. per lb. The fat pig fair was held on Saturday, and was very well supplied. Good porkers brought 50s. per cwt.; stores, from £2 10s. to £3 15s.; bonhams, from 15s. to 30s. each.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The appointment of Thomas D. Fitzgerald, Esq., who has been stationed in Mountrath for about two years, as Sub-Inspector of Police, to the important office of Stipendiary Magistrate, has been received by all classes with feelings of satisfaction. No better appointment could be made, and the constabulary force may view with feelings of pride this recognition of the claims of an active and able officer.

THE CHINA FORCE.—Sir Hope Grant having been in Calcutta for a week, the arrangements for the China expeditionary force seems to be approaching something like definiteness. The *Friend of India* of Feb. 23d gives the following statement of the details of the force:—1. From Bengal. Queen's Troops—H.M.'s 3rd Buffs (1st Battn.) gone. 67th Foot gone, 98th Foot gone in Walmer Castle, Mars, and Octavia, 6th February. 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, under orders and on the march to Calcutta. H.M.'s 60th Royal Rifles (2nd Battn.) under orders, and now in Calcutta and about to embark. Royal Artillery, 2 batteries, gone and going. Cavalry, none under orders, but H.M.'s 7th Hussars talked of. Native Troops—Cavalry: 1st Sikh Cavalry under Major Probyn, expected at Raneegunge 12th March. Regiment Sikh Irregulars—Volunteers from different regiments raised at Cawnpore, under Captain Fane; each regiment of native cavalry will be 500 strong. Infantry: 8th Punjaub Infantry, 11th, 15th, and 19th, embarked 19th February, Regiment of Loodiana (at Raneegunge). 2. From Madras. Queen's Cavalry.—Cavalry: 1st Dragoon Guards (2 squadrons) under orders, but not quite certain. Artillery: 1 battery. Infantry: Her Majesty's 44th Foot sailed in Punjaub. Native Troops—21st Madras, N.I., under orders. 3. From Bombay, Queen's Troops—Cavalry: none. Artillery: 1 battery Royal Artillery. Infantry: Her Majesty's 31st Regiment, from Kurrachee. Native Troops—2 Regiments N.I. The one Regiment N.I. from Madras, and the two from Bombay will relieve the 47th, 65th, and 70th Regiments. Bengal N.I. now in Canton. Taking this as the minimum, we shall have a force in India from China of seventeen European and seven native regiments of infantry, and four batteries of Artillery, and two regiments of native, and probably one of European Cavalry, or a total of about 15,000 men, of whom more than half are Europeans. Twenty-six vessels for transport have been taken up at Calcutta. Singapore is to be the common rendezvous, whence a fleet of forty sail is expected to set out for China." The *Englishman* states that the regiment of Lucknow is not to proceed to China, and that the 2nd Battalion H.M.'s 60th Royal Rifle Corps, and the Loodiana Regiments, under orders for China, are to be conveyed by the following vessels: the former in the ships Alfred Hougomont, and Minden, and the latter in the ships Winifred and Iskendershah.

A suit involving the title to the whole city of San Francisco is to be commenced in the United States Supreme Court at Washington on the first Monday in April. The claim is made under a Mexican grant to a Roman Catholic priest and the case rests upon the genuineness of the grant.

DINNER AND PRESENTATION TO LORD LOUGHBOROUGH.—On Saturday afternoon Lord Loughborough, the unsuccessful candidate for the county of Fife at the last general election, was entertained to dinner by the Fife Conservatives in the Corn Exchange, Kirkcaldy, and was at the same time presented with two massive and elegant silver candelabra, which cost nearly £350.

It is proposed by some of the Liverpool Volunteer Corps to camp out on Crosby sands some time during the summer.

We understand that it is likely that a Congress of the Great Powers will be held in the course of a few weeks, and that the place of meeting will be London.—*Morning Herald.*

The mortal remains of the late Lady Dover were removed at an early hour yesterday morning from Whitehall, for interment at Holmeby, Northamptonshire.

GREAT NORTHERN AND WESTERN OF IRELAND RAILWAY.—At a special general meeting of the shareholders, held on Monday afternoon, at the offices, 35, Parliament-street, Westminster, in conformity with the standing orders of the House of Commons—Lord John Brown, M.P., in the chair—a resolution was passed sanctioning the bill now pending in Parliament, the chief object of which is to enable the company to make a deviation in their authorised railway between Roscommon and Castlerea.

The Pyne and Harris Company at Covent-garden bring their season to a close this evening, which will be devoted to the benefit of Miss Louisa Pyne.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
The numerous Visitors to Dublin requiring first-rate Clothing are respectfully invited to visit the Ready-made Department of my Hall and Galleries, where every article requisite for Gentlemen's Wear can be had warranted as well made as if previously ordered.
RICHARD ALLEN,
28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Opposite the General Post-office.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at a few minutes before 4 o'clock.

WAYS AND MEANS—REPORT.

THE ANNEXATION OF SAVOY.

Mr. LAING brought up the report of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Upon the first resolution,

Mr. HORSMAN said—I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to make some remarks upon the foreign policy of the country, especially as to the position in which this House stands in discussing our relations with other Powers, both towards our Ministry at home and Foreign Powers abroad. When Parliament met at the beginning of the season it was well known that various questions, not of negociation only, but of diplomatic controversy, were pending between the Governments of England and France—questions respecting Egypt, respecting Spain and Morocco, and respecting China. No one can say that the Government has been hampered by any interference on the part of this House in connection with any of those matters. It was well known that there had been a controversy of so serious a nature on the subject of the Suez Canal that at one time, judging from the information given by the authorised French journals, it had given rise to very considerable embarrassment on the part of the English Cabinet. But it was stated that the Emperor of the French, wishing to put an end to this state of things, had postponed the question to a more convenient time. Although, however, we knew that such a postponement must sow the seeds of future embarrassment to this country, not one word of information has been laid upon the table by her Majesty's Ministers as to the correspondence between the two Governments, and not one question has been asked in this House concerning it. After that the war between Spain and Morocco excited attention. We know that in the first instance the English Cabinet took a very high tone with Spain. The French Cabinet took an equally high tone on the other side in support of Spain, and we were again told by the official organs of the French Emperor that there had been what in diplomatic language is called an animated conversation between the First Minister of England and the French Ambassador upon this subject, which ended in the French Ambassador politely informing the English Minister that the Emperor was not to be diverted by the representations of this Government from the course on which he had already determined. Then we were informed by her Majesty, in the Speech from the Throne, that efforts had been made to mediate between Spain and Morocco, and papers on the subject were promised, but that promise has not yet been fulfilled, and not one question has been asked. Again, various difficulties occurred with the French Government as to the joint expedition with China. The official organs of the French Government stated that it was the determination of France not to assist England in China unless England would assist France out of her difficulties in Italy. The joint expedition, however, was finally arranged, and many persons believe it to be a great error and a source of much difficulty in the future. Not a line of the correspondence on this subject, again, has been laid upon the table, nor has a question been asked, of the Government. I state these facts to show that there had been no desire on the part of the House to embarrass the Government, or in any way to fetter their free action. When, therefore, upon the question of Savoy greater anxiety was displayed, we had a right to expect credit from the Government and from the public for interfering there only because it was a matter of great urgency in which we thought that the functions of diplomacy were about being exhausted, and that the interposition of Parliament was absolutely necessary in order to avert consequences which the diplomacy of the Government had been too weak to prevent. (Hear, hear.) As to Savoy, I wish to call the attention of the House to the points which have been brought more immediately before us in the course of the present session. At the close of the last session it may be remembered the Foreign Secretary stated that the Emperor of the French in making peace had voluntarily abjured all ideas of anything like territorial aggrandisement, and he remarked very frankly and in a very fair spirit towards the Emperor that he thought it right to make the statement, because rumours of an entirely opposite character had been propagated. The House separated with that assurance. At the beginning of the present session these rumours were again revived, questions were asked as to their truth, and the answer given was that no official information had been received on the subject. There then appeared no belief on the part of the Government in the existence of such a report, and for the moment the House was satisfied; but immediately afterwards the organs of the French Government published an open and avowed declaration of the determination of France to annex Savoy. Again were the Government interrogated, and again the answer was that, no doubt, France had indicated a desire to annex Savoy, but that Sardinia had determined not to assent. The House was again satisfied for the moment; but shortly afterwards the hon. member (Mr. Kinglake), supported by the hon. baronet (Sir R. Peel), showed that they were in possession of precise and accurate information that Sardinia had agreed to cede Savoy, and asked whether the Government had any information. The answer was that that information had been received, but it was coupled with the agreeable assurance from the Emperor, that nothing would be done without asking the consent of the population and abiding entirely by their decision. On a subsequent occasion the hon. member and the hon. baronet said they had reason to believe that a treaty between Sardinia and France was on the point of being signed by which Savoy was to be ceded without the consent of the population. Again they received for answer that this was quite true, but there was comfort still, because the Government had obtained from the Emperor the gratifying assurance that the question should be submitted to the Powers of Europe, and that nothing should be done without their assent; and it was added that if the House, which had so far shown forbearance towards the Ministry, would only continue to exhibit that forbearance, and would place in them the same confidence which the Government reposed in the Emperor, Savoy might still be saved. This was received with greater pleasure and gratification, and with more cheering from the benches behind the Ministry than were bestowed on any previous announcement; whereupon the First Minister was so elated by the enthusiasm displayed that he relapsed into high encomiums upon the Emperor, reminding the House of his Majesty's first declaration that the Empire was Peace, going out of his way to assert that nothing which had occurred in the invasion of Italy was at variance with this declaration, and expressing also his opinion that the invasion of Italy was a noble enterprise. The House rested upon that assurance; but a few days afterwards the hon. member (Mr. Kinglake) got information of a still more precise and alarming character, which was, that not only was the annexation determined on, but that Savoy deputies were actually on their way to Paris to do homage to the Emperor. The hon. gentleman showed me his telegram, and did me the honour to consult me whether, considering the impatience—and, I may say, the intolerance—which had been shown by a part of the House, he should be justified in again intruding himself upon its attention. My opinion was, that the statement which he had to make was so serious a one that it was his duty again to bring it under the notice of the Government. He accordingly did so, and with what result? A despatch was gravely read, announcing, not only that the annexation of Savoy was determined on, but that the assent of the Great Powers of Europe was not to be required; and the noble lord, on the impulse of the moment, speaking as he did under great emotion, told us that as soon as he had written an answer to that despatch, and her Majesty's approval had been obtained thereto, it would be laid on the table. That despatch has been written—it has been transmitted—but when we ask the noble lord to let us see it, we are told that the Cabinet does concur in the fulfilment of the pledge which he gave, and that despatch has not been produced. But, while we are not allowed to learn the nature of the despatch from our own Government, a description of it—but, I hope, not a true one—has been given to the world in the journals of France. The character given of it is exactly that which the enemies of the Government abroad, and those who wish to make a tool of our Government, would give; but it is a protest couched in friendly terms. M. Thouvenel wrote a despatch; but he did not fear criticism—and why? Because the Emperor of the French knew that, by the publication of his despatch, he would produce a great effect upon Europe—that he would depress Germany—he would (or at least he hoped he would) dispirit Switzerland—he might cow Savoy, and coerce Sardinia. But while the people of Europe are looking for the counteracting despatch from this country stating what is the spirit and policy of England, we are told that that despatch is to be kept back for fear the English public might indulge in disagreeable criticisms. Now there is one indication, and I hope the only one, of a plea which is put forward in some quarters—that the action of the French Government has been precipitated by the discussion in this House. I hold that the rule which ought to guide this House towards the Government in relation to its foreign negociations is a very simple one, and one that cannot be mistaken, and I hope the House will lay down for itself some rule by which it will vindicate the high privilege it enjoys of free speech concerning the Governments at home and Governments abroad. The rule I take to be this—when complications arise and danger threatens, it is right to leave unfettered the course of the Government, and generously to conclude that the threatened evils may not be realised, and that the Government may be able to avert the threatened danger. But it is a different thing when the opposing Power is not diplomatising merely, but is acting. When that occurs the point for Parliamentary interference has passed by. During the administration of the noble viscount, and under the very peculiar, and, I might say, unprecedented existing relations between him and the French Emperor, there has been a new doctrine laid down—that we must frame our speeches, not according to what we consider to be for the interest of England, but according to what may not be hurtful to the feelings of the Emperor. That is a doctrine which I hope this House will at once and for ever repudiate and set at rest. At this time any attempt to suppress the expression of opinion here, when Ministers cannot defend facts, would reduce us to a system of weakness, and justify the imputation that is made abroad against us of unworthy sycophancy; and the more adulation is heaped upon the Emperor of the French from that (the Ministerial) bench, the more necessary it is that truth should be heard from other quarters. It is for that reason that I vindicate in this assembly the right of free speech, which there has been an undue attempt to fetter, and that in the exercise of my privilege as a member of this House I denounce the recent policy of the Emperor of the French in Italy as a policy of deceit. I say that he has deceived the English Ministers, and has made them his tools for deceiving the English Parliament. I say that he has treated them with a duplicity which they had not the candour to avow, and with a contempt which they had not the spirit to resent. And, speaking of his proceedings in Savoy and Sardinia, and the manner in which he has announced his policy to Europe, I say he has added insolence to aggression, and perfidy to injustice. Am I to be rebuked from that bench (pointing to the Treasury bench) for this language? Why, I look around that bench, and I see such an array of Ministers as never sat there before, so associated with Parliamentary censures and of "horrible and heartrending" disasters. In 1855 there was a Cabinet occupying that bench apparently stronger than the present, and with quite as reliable a majority, though I don't think it was quite so intolerant of all who differed from them as the majority which sits behind them; but in one night a storm of indignation arose, and the Cabinet, by an unprecedented majority, ceased to exist; in 1858 the noble viscount was at the head of a still stronger Cabinet, but it was stated openly that he had truckled to France, and because he had done so he was censured, and his Cabinet was swept away. And now I would warn those who would attempt to fetter the freedom of speech in this House, that the spirit which on two occasions came to the rescue, and vindicated the honour and interests of nations, is still alive, and it may inflict a third penalty as sudden, and more severe, than any which has preceded it. (Cheers.)

Lord J. RUSSELL who, on rising was received with cheers, said—The right hon. gentleman has raised up a great many spectres, with which he has fought much more than he has combated with any reality that exists. First of all he supposes that we have been continually complaining of the freedom of speech in this House, and endeavouring to suppress it. That is an entire imagination on the part of the right hon. gentleman, and I think he has given us to-night a tolerable specimen of the manner in which the freedom of speech may be exercised, whether as to Ministers at home or Sovereigns abroad. The right hon. gentleman, indeed, has imagined that we have been continually rebuking the House for the freedom with which they speak of foreign affairs. I don't think that we have so presumed with regard to the freedom of speech in this House. I think, on the contrary, with regard to the gentleman opposite, we have every reason to be satisfied with the forbearance that has been shown, and with the unwillingness they have displayed to enter upon any general discussion of foreign affairs, or, at all events, to impede the action of negociations that might be actually pending. I thought at one time the language of the hon. gentleman the member for Hersham unbecoming the position he had held and the responsibility that must attach to his words, but on a subsequent occasion the hon. gentleman made a speech full of moderation and, if he will allow me to say, of good intention, and I have no reason to find fault with him. But I must say that, as the right hon. gentleman the member for Stroud has given us so much warning and advice, and so much objurgation, I may be permitted to give him one piece of advice—that, seeing there is on the other side of the House an indisposition to enter upon any violent course of opposition, or any factious misrepresentation, I wonder that he does not himself take his place on the front seat of the Opposition bench, and endeavour to show to the shame of the right hon. gentlemen opposite what faction can effect. The right hon gentleman has certainly imagined a good many anecdotes with which I was perfectly unacquainted. He tells us with respect to Morocco, that we had intended to lay the papers on the table of the House, which we have failed in doing, and that there was a very animated discussion between the First Lord of the Treasury and the French Ambassador respecting the affairs of Morocco. I can tell the right hon. gentleman that I never heard of that discussion, nor do I think that any warm discussion has occurred between this Government and the Government of France with respect to the Spanish expedition to Morocco. We thought the war was an unnecessary war on the part of Spain; that opinion was very ill-taken by Spain, but it gives me much pleasure to say that I believe that war is now approaching a termination. Then, with regard to China, the right hon. gentleman says we asked the assistance of the French in China, and that we were told they would only give that assistance if we assisted the French policy in Italy, and that a bargain was thereupon made. That is another specimen of imagination on the part of the right hon. gentleman; but whether it is his own or whether he has picked it up from some of those telegrams, which fly about the world, and have little authority, I know not; but at all events, the House should not be misled by taking everything for certain that the right hon. gentleman said. Then, with respect to this great and important question of Savoy, I have more than once told the House the state of our information on that subject. I told the House what had passed between our Ambassador in Paris and the French Foreign Minister, and what our Minister at Turin had reported of his conversation with the Minister of France. I never consider myself bound to vouch for everything that was so reported. The right hon. gentleman says that I assured the House to its very great satisfaction not only that the Emperor of the French would consult the Great Powers of Europe, but that he would be guided by their opinion. The noble lord the member for Leicestershire endeavoured to extract from me an opinion whether the Emperor of the French intended to consult the Great Powers of Europe in the sense of explaining to them his views with regard to Savoy, and then to act as he thought fit, or whether he meant to abide by the decisions he might receive. Not being certain myself, I never could state to the noble lord in what sense the Emperor of the French meant to consult them; but the very moment I received a despatch explaining in what sense that consultation was to be made, I came down to the House and told I thought it was intended in the sense of exposing the reasons of the Emperor of the French, but at the same time not supposing the Great Powers should decide upon the question, but that the Emperor himself should decide. Well, as regards that subject I said, however, that I thought if it met with the unanimous disapproval of the Great Powers—if the course the Emperor of the French meant to pursue with respect to the annexation of Savoy they should feel was an alarming step for France to take, and might betoken future aggression, I did not believe that that plan would be proceeded with. Whether I was right or wrong in that opinion cannot now be ascertained, but I know that with respect to the Great Powers the Austrian Government said in the first instance that the annexation of Savoy to France was not worse, at all events, than the annexation of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany to Sardinia, and that it was a question in which they had less interest. But we know, besides, that the Emperor of Russia has said that it was free to the King of Sardinia to give away his own province, and that it was free for the Emperor of the French to receive it; and therefore it was impossible that a foreign sovereign could interfere. Well, then, I say with regard to any opinion that we might give, we could not expect that it should have the same weight as if it had been the opinion of the Four Powers unanimously given and expressed—if not in the same terms, in terms of strong disapprobation. The right hon. gentleman seems to think that we are ashamed of the despatch we sent in answer to that of M. Thouvenel. I can assure him the Government are not at all ashamed of that despatch, and when it is produced I think this House will be of opinion that we have no reason to be ashamed of it. But, then, sir, there are other questions connected with this subject, especially one that must be of great importance to Europe; and to this country as a free country, to this Parliament as a free Parliament, must be one of surpassing interest—I mean that which is connected with the independence and neutrality of Switzerland. Some days after the despatch of M. Thouvenel, we received a representation from the Government of Switzerland complaining of the disposition about to be made with regard to the neutralised territory of Savoy. This, sir, is a question of a different nature, because, with regard to Savoy, it may be said, as with regard to Tuscany, it was part of the settlement of Europe in 1815, that Savoy should belong to the Grand Duke of Tuscany; but there was no guarantee on the part of the other Powers with regard to the possession of Tuscany by the Grand Duke and of Savoy by the King of Sardinia; and therefore the transfer by the King of Sardinia of his rights over Savoy to the Emperor of the French is a question on which those Powers may, or may not, think it right to remonstrate or go further. But, with regard to the independence of Switzerland, that is a matter of interest to all Europe, being guaranteed by the Great Powers of Europe. Indeed, not only is the territory belonging to the Confederation guaranteed, but there is a part of Savoy which is declared to be neutralised, and with regard to which it is provided that, if war should break out between the neighbouring Powers, the troops of the King of Sardinia shall evacuate that territory, and a Swiss military force shall hold it till the termination of the war. Now, it is obvious that the transfer of that territory from the King of Sardinia to the Emperor of the French is a great change in the condition of that territory; and, though not within the letter of the treaty, it does bear—it may be indirectly—in a very important respect upon the independence of Switzerland. For that reason, as M. Thouvenel has applied, on the part of the Emperor of the French, to the various Powers of Europe, and has received, as the French Government say, favourable answers from several of those Powers, so, on the other hand, Switzerland has applied to the Powers of Europe with a view to maintain her neutrality intact, and with a view to her future independence. Now, this is a question which does not require merely an answer on our part to the despatch of M. Thouvenel, but, in the opinion of her Majesty's Government it does require that we should endeavour to ascertain what was the opinion at Berlin, and what may be the opinion at St. Petersburg upon this subject. We have ascertained, so far, that without any decided course of conduct being agreed upon, the Courts of Berlin and Vienna do attach the highest importance to the neutrality of Switzerland; and we see by what has appeared in the newspapers to-day—of which we also received a summary in our despatches, that the Powers of Europe will be called upon to say whether the position of Switzerland be safe under the treaty made by the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia. Well, I will say that I do not think this is a negociation that could be carried on by this House as a body. I do not think that the members of this House, voting by a majority, could undertake to make the communications that must be made to Berlin, that must be made to Vienna, and to see whether, with Vienna and Berlin together, we may not obtain some co-operation with the Court of Russia. The right hon. gentleman despises our ability. He thinks we are objects of contempt to the Emperor of the French; and so far as we are concerned the right hon. gentleman thinks there should be a vote of want of confidence; but this House has not taken from us its confidence, and till such vote takes place we shall think ourselves entitled to carry on this negociation and place before the House, when concluded, its results. For these reasons, sir, I have, meanwhile, withheld the answer to M. Thouvenel's despatch. I do not follow the right hon. gentleman in his depreciation of the character of the Emperor of the French; but the course pursued, as I expected, and as I said from the first, frankly and fairly, to the French Government, has already produced a great deal of distrust. I believe myself that if when the war was begun last year the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia had said openly to the world, "The King of Sardinia has to sustain a great war against the empire of Austria; he cannot sustain it alone; the Emperor of the French has determined to help him, but the Emperor of the French expects, and has stipulated by treaty with the King of Sardinia, that if the territories of that King are very much increased in Italy that portion of the territories of the King close neighbouring on France and on the French side of the Alps shall be given to the Emperor of the French"—if that bargain had been declared, I will not say what amount of indignation would have been entertained in regard to it; but I must say, look to the circumstances with which it has been attended, especially after the declaration of the Sardinian Government that they would neither sell, exchange, nor surrender their territory, the course that has been pursued has produced great distrust in this country, and I believe it will produce great distrust all over Europe. Sir, I very much doubt whether strong resolutions, or even strong language, on the part of this House would have produced any great effect upon the legitimate issue of this affair. We have been told that the language held in this House made it necessary for the French nation to insist on their Government doing what has been done. That is rather a pretext than a true representation. It is evident that it is a plausible pretext to say, "We would have negociated or conceded this point, but the insulting language used is such that our honour is at stake and we can no longer give way." I say that it is a plausible pretext, but, be this as it may, there has been declared from the beginning of these discussions, immediately after the first debate that took place in the House of Lords—and the declaration was carried by the *Times* newspaper all over Europe—that although strong language might be used on the subject, there was no intention of going to war on account of it. The right hon. gentleman the member for Stroud said in one of his speeches, that we might be quite sure that no man in this House wished to go to war for Savoy; now, if there had been entire liberty to the Government to negociate on this subject—although certainly they would not have pledged the Government and the country to go to war, still it is different not saying anything on the subject, and declaring from the commencement of the negociations that whatever may be the issue we will not go to war. Sir, my opinion, as I declared it in July and January, I have no objection now to repeat—that such an act as the annexation of Savoy is one that will lead a nation so warlike as the French to call upon its Government from time to time to commit other acts of aggression; and, therefore, I do feel that, however we may wish to live on the most friendly terms with the French Government—and certainly I do wish to live on the most friendly terms with that Government—we ought not to keep ourselves apart from the other nations of Europe, but that, when future questions may arise—as future questions may arise—we should be ready to act with others and to declare, always in the most moderate and friendly terms, but still firmly, that the settlement of Europe, the peace of Europe is a matter dear to this country, and that settlement and that peace cannot be assured if it is liable to perpetual interruption—to constant fears, to doubts and rumours with respect to the annexation of this one country, or the union and annexion of that other; but that the Powers of Europe, if they wish to maintain that peace, must respect each other's rights, must respect each others limits, and, above all, restore and not disturb that commercial confidence which is the result of peace, which tends to peace, and which ultimately forms the happiness of nations.

Lord J. MANNERS said the cheers which rang through the whole House when the noble lord made the observations with which he concluded his speech furnished a complete justification of the hon. gentleman who had originated that discussion. He could only say for one, that when he heard that portion of the noble lord's speech he hailed it as an augury that her Majesty's Government were about to return to those alliances and that friendly co-operation with the other Powers of Europe which, in his opinion, ought never to have been for one moment disturbed. The noble lord had given utterance to that which would vibrate from one end of England to the other; and, if it became their duty to discuss this question again, he trusted they would do so in the spirit of the noble lord's concluding observations, and that the country would feel they might still have confidence in the manner in which our foreign policy was conducted.

Mr. BRIGHT said he was not able to say exactly how many times this subject had been brought before the House during the last month, but it had certainly been more frequently than it had been convenient for the House or for the despatch of public business. He was unable to quote accurately from the speeches he had heard and read, but he had come to this conclusion, that those gentlemen who had been so anxious to introduce this question to the House had entirely avoided that which appeared to him to be the most important part of it, if it were a part of it—viz., what direct and clear interest this country had in the matter. For himself he stood there to guard the interests of England. He repudiated altogether the course taken by the hon. baronet the member for Tamworth (Sir R. Peel), who was evidently warmly interested in Switzerland. He repudiated the conduct of the hon. member for Bridgewater (Mr. Kinglake), who appeared to have taken Sardinia under his particular care. Since Sardinia had been proved to be the only Power that was not trustworthy, the hon. gentleman (Mr. Kinglake) no doubt wished to repudiate Sardinia. He (Mr. Bright) also disclaimed any approval of the plan of operations adopted by right hon. gentlemen opposite, who appeared to find in every question an opportunity for attacking her Majesty's Government. He stood there simply as the representative of a great English constituency, and as having no kind of business with this question, except in so far as it affected the honour and interest of England. He was astonished that it had not struck some of those ingenious gentlemen who had principally agitated this matter that they ought to be greatly delighted with the transfer of Savoy from Sardinia to France; for he could give them a reason why England should rather be glad of it. Sardinia agreed to the transfer. Sardinia compensated France by the transfer. Had it not been an opinion among Englishmen, especially among those who frequented the House of Commons and the clubs during the last year, that by the success of the French in the Italian war Sardinia had been placed, to a certain extent, under the power of France, and that, consequently, France had gained an almost perpetual alliance in Sardinia? He believed the territory ceded by Sardinia to be politically worthless. He did not wish to be misunderstood. If Sardinia had compensated France by the cession of that territory, and had, therefore, disengaged herself from any feeling of gratitude or submission to France consequent on what France had done for her in the Italian war, then, he thought, that England should be glad that that score had been settled, rather than that Sardinia, for the future, should consider herself greatly indebted to France, and therefore bound up in a perpetual political alliance with France. He did not believe that Mr. Horsman wanted in the least a war with France. On the contrary, all he wanted was a war with gentlemen seated on the Treasury bench. But in entering upon hostilities he would give the right hon. gentleman this piece of advice, that he should not begin the assault when the Treasury bench happened to be in the right. He condemned these discussions as irritating to the French nation, and denounced a portion of the press, and especially one particular organ, as a "mixture of piety and ruffianism," which addressed itself to the lowest orders of the community for indulging in language with reference to the policy, and acts of the Emperor of the French, that was calculated, if it produced any effect at all, only to embitter the relations subsisting between the two countries. He objected to putting the House in the humiliating position of barking without meaning to bite, and making it the common scold of Europe. For a policy of isolation he did not ask, but isolation would be better than incessant meddling, and he hoped the course of the noble lord would be to move with France where we ought to move, to truckle to no Power in Europe, and so to conduct the Government that other countries might see that England was a nation that regarded its own interests mainly, that interfered not in the affairs of European countries when it could be avoided, but when it interfered did so, not for the sake of degrading this Power or insulting that, but in favour of those principles of justice and moderation which were our only true policy.

After some observations from Lord C. HAMILTON, in a similar vein to those of Lord J. Manners,

Mr. KINGLAKE said, I can assure the House, sir, that I have not the slightest intention of attempting to address it on the present occasion at any length, and I am very sorry that I should be obliged to do so at all; but the observations that the hon. member for Birmingham thought proper to make in regard to my conduct upon this question leave me no option. Sir, the speech of the hon. member for Birmingham was truly characteristic of the man. I say it is truly characteristic of the man, because it disclosed in every sentence that firm reliance in the infallibility of his own opinions, and that total ignorance of the views of other honourable members, which mark the character of the hon. gentleman. He began by imputing to me that I had interested myself in these transactions in the character of a person interested on behalf of Sardinia; but if he had only done me the favour to lend to the statements which I made to the House even the most languid attention he would have found that I was the man who came down to the House, and, having stated the facts, declared my opinion, not only in reference to the Emperor of the French, but also in reference to the King of Sardinia. The hon. gentleman has stated that it is a defect in the arguments of those who have interested themselves in this matter that they have never shown how it is that England has any kind of interest in the question. Again, I must say, that if the hon. gentleman feels capable of making such a statement, it is only because he never did me or my hon. friend, the favour of giving us the least attention, for we have argued—ineffectively, perhaps, but patiently and laboriously—to show that the faith of treaties, military considerations, and very many other reasons conduced to make it of the deepest importance that England should prevent this unsettlement of Europe. Look at the singular audacity that characterised the hon. gentleman. I find him coming forward to give the House what I shall venture to call a military opinion. He ventures to say—speaking with that confidence that never deserts him—that Savoy and Nice are worthless provinces. When we talk of the value of provinces like these, we allude, of course, to military considerations; and I believe there are military men in the House who are prepared to give strong opinions on that subject. When the honourable gentleman says that these provinces are worthless, he must mean in a military sense; and he must forgive me if I say that I cannot be guided by any opinion of his.

Mr. BRIGHT—I referred to political value.

Mr. KINGLAKE—I suppose the value of a province, politically, depends on the degree of strength which it may give to a nation, and that may be, and in this case truly is, a military question. I say, therefore, that the hon. gentleman is not justified in saying that these provinces are politically worthless, unless he has so completely informed himself on the military question as to be able to contradict all the military men in the House. The honourable gentleman has said that there is great danger that this House will degenerate into the position of being the common scold of Europe, and he, no doubt, thinks that his demeanour, his gesture, and his diction are exactly those that he should offer to the House when he wished to avoid the character of becoming a common scold. Having disposed of the observations of the hon. gentleman, I have only to express the heartfelt gratification with which I heard the observations of the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. It has gratified me beyond expression, and I may be permitted to say that I feel great satisfaction in this, that however ineffectively I may have endeavoured to express the opinions I entertain, my view is one that is now, happily, entertained by her Majesty's Government. I have no more to say, except to thank the House for the kindness with which they have listened to me.

The matter then dropped.

Farm work is far in arrears, and a very busy time is before the farmers. There is a general complaint all throughout the country of the scarcity of cabbage plants, a crop much increasing in estimation as field culture. As high as a shilling per hundred is readily obtained by sellers, and the ungenial state of the weather is against the early advance of successional crops.—*Wexford Independent.*

Assize Intelligence.

COUNTY DONEGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Lifford, Monday, March 26.

RECORD COURT.

The Solicitor-General sat in this court to-day, and tried the only record remaining on the books.

Brady *v.* Dunne.

This was an ejectment brought to recover possession of two acres of land. The plaintiff relied for a title on a deed from the Incumbered Estates Court, which conveyed to him an estate, including the two acres in dispute. The deed recited a partition made between the estate of William Duncan, that was bought by plaintiff, and the estate of the defendant; and it was alleged by plaintiff that the land sought to be recovered was in that partition contained in the estate purchased by him, and conveyed to him by deed. It appeared that the land in dispute never belonged to Duncan's estate, but had been put into the map as belonging to it by Dr. Whitty, surveyor. Several witnesses were examined for the plaintiff, to show that the land he claimed was included in the map given to him at sale, as belonging to his estate. The defendant also produced some witnesses, and put in evidence an attested copy of a judgment, and an affidavit registered as a mortgage, to show that the plaintiff had parted with his estate at law, and was not entitled to recover in this action.

An objection was taken to the form of the attested copy of affidavit of registry, on the ground that it was not properly certified by the proper officer, and also on the ground that the affidavit was made before the passing of a recent act, and was deficient in some respects.

His Lordship conferred with the Chief Baron, and admitted the evidence, and directed a verdict for the defendant, subject to be turned into a verdict for the plaintiff, or a new trial to be granted, if the court above should rule the evidence inadmissible.

The ruling as to a new trial was rendered necessary by the defendant tendering evidence which the judge would not receive, inasmuch as it contradicted the deed made by the Incumbered Estates Court.

COUNTY DERRY.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Londonderry, Monday, March 16.

CROWN COURT.

The Solicitor-General entered court to-day at half-past four o'clock, accompanied by John Alexander, Esq., High Sheriff, and the Mayor of Derry.

The commission having been read by John Martin, Esq., Clerk of the Crown, the Grand Jury were resworn for the discharge of the criminal business of the county.

The Solicitor-General then addressed them as follows:—Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen, I have to apologise for detaining you so long. I had confidently calculated on being here, if not at 12, at least at three o'clock, but I was engaged on a record at Lifford, which lasted much beyond my expectation. That is the sole reason why you have been delayed. I shall not, therefore, detain you any longer with unnecessary observations. I have looked over the calendar, and I do not see that it presents any cases requiring special observation from me. The cases are numerous, but they are not of a very serious character. His lordship then concluded by the usual observations as to the nature of the evidence on which bills were to be found.

The Grand Jury having retired, his Lordship then proceeded with the presentments, which occupied the remainder of the evening.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Hon. Judge Lynch.)

The bankrupt in this case had carried on business as a timber merchant, in Thomas-street, and the meeting was for audit and dividend.

Mr. D. C. Heron, LL.D., appeared for the bankrupt. Agent—Mr. Gerard.

Mr. J. Mathews appeared as agent to the bankruptcy, and Mr. T. A. Purcell appeared for Messrs. Davison, creditors.

Mr. Heron stated that as the estate had paid 20s. in the pound, he claimed on behalf of the bankrupt an allowance of 10 per cent.

The application of Mr. Heron was opposed by Mr. Henry Walshe, the trade assignee, on the ground that when the estate had paid 20s. in the pound, the surplus only could be given to the bankrupt, and he was not entitled to a statutable allowance.

Mr. Murphy, official assignee, said he did not recollect any instance of an allowance been made when the estate paid 20s. in the pound.

His Lordship said the only difficulty he had was as to whether the case came within the section under which the application was made. The section referred to the surplus of the bankrupt's property, but in this case all his property had not come into the assignee's hands. He thought that when, as in this case, the creditors were paid 20s. in the pound, and the surplus exceeded the 10 per cent. allowance, all he could do was to order that the whole surplus be paid to the bankrupt.

The striking of the dividend stands formally to Friday next.

In re John N. Whytlaw.

The bankrupt in this matter had transacted business as a general commission agent, in Cope-street, in Dublin, and had failed to the extent of £1,000.

The meeting was for surrender of the bankrupt, proof of debts, and choice of assignee.

The bankrupt surrendered, some debts were proved, and Mr. Todd, of Dublin, was appointed assignee.

Agent—Mr. Geoghegan.

In re Blackwell.

The bankrupt in this matter had been a hardware merchant, in Kilrush. The meeting was for the examination of the produce of bankrupt's stock, sold under an execution levied by him.

It was alleged that he was aware of the bankrupt's difficulties, and that he had signed a declaration of insolvency before the sale under the execution.

Mr. William Sidney appeared on behalf of the assignees.

Mr. J. Kernan, Q.C., appeared for Mr. Hall, who was examined and cross-examined, for the purpose of founding a proceeding for bringing the produce of the sale into the bankrupt's estate, for the benefit of the general creditors. He stated that the bankrupt had formerly been in his employment; before he issued the execution he heard the bankrupt was drinking, and neglecting his business, and on the day he went down with the execution he found him in bed, in a drunken and stupified state.

At the close of the examination, the case was adjourned.

In re R. T. Carlisle (in partnership with Thomas Hutchings).

The meeting in this case was for final examination.

Mr. James Kernan, Q.C., on behalf of the assignees on the joint estate of the bankrupts, stated that he was not in a position either to pass the final examination, or to examine the bankrupts, and for this reason, that although Mr. Hutchings, one of the parties, had given in his schedule, what he (Mr. Kernan) believed to be a true representation of affairs, yet Mr. Carlisle had not joined in that schedule, and the result was, they had not any return as to what was the state of matters in connection with that gentleman. The bankrupts had carried on business as railway contractors in Kent, in England, and in Cork, and at the time of the bankruptcy they were engaged in a contract entered into between them and the Youghal Railway Company. Mr. Carlisle was carrying on a contract for the East Kent Railway; but, owing to want of means, and difference of opinion existing between the two bankrupts, he was arrested early in August, 1859, immediately after his arrival at Cork from London, and confined in jail for upwards of three months. By reason of his confinement, he was obliged to abandon his contracts. The Cork and Youghal Railway Company proposed to him to release the company from his contract with them, owing to his inability to carry it out, and his total want of money to meet the creditor's demands and pay the workmen's wages. In the absence of his partner in London, Mr. Carlisle executed a deed whereby it was contended by the company he released them both on his own behalf and on behalf of his co-partner, Mr. Hutchings. This deed, however, Mr. Hutchings refused to execute, as he considered there was a large interest in the contract which he was capable of completing. The creditors co-operated with him, and, finally, a cause petition was filed before the Master of the Rolls. Eventually Mr. Carlisle was made bankrupt, as separate bankrupt, and filed a schedule as such, but he had never filed one with an account of his dealings with Mr. Hutchings, who likewise became bankrupt. Mr. Carlisle's separate debts amounted to £11,744, with assets consisting of the proceeds of his household furniture and chattels. According to Mr. Hutchings' representation there were several hundreds of pounds coming due from the Cork and Youghal Company, but it was not known by the assignees what was Mr. Carlisle's representation of the state of affairs. It was right that this should be made known before any examination could be entered upon. Under these circumstances, counsel urged that it was absolutely necessary a joint schedule should be filed by Mr. Carlisle, representing what he considered the joint estate to be, and also by Mr. Hutchings. Another point upon which counsel had been instructed to apply to the court was for liberty to issue summonses to certain gentlemen of the Cork Company. It was the belief of the creditors that the parties had, by some means or other, endeavoured to get the contractors out of the matter, in order that they might save the profit for themselves. The giving up of the contract had been the loss of a large sum of money. In the Chancery suit issued by Mr. Hutchings, partial relief was decreed, but after judgment had been pronounced the estate was brought into that court in bankruptcy. A contest existed between the creditors and one of the bankrupts, which did not exist between them and the other.

His Lordship said he would direct a joint-schedule to be filed.

The bankrupts were then sworn, and the examination of Mr. Carlisle was proceeded with. He stated that the deed executed by him to the company bore date the 18th of August, 1859, and that he did not consult any of the Cork creditors about the matter, previous to its execution; the effect of the deed was to hand over to the company the benefit of the residue of a very valuable contract; witness got about £100 worth of goods from his Cork creditors in August; Mr. Lewis, the virtual company, refused to pay him out any more wages, and from the general position in which he stood with regard to his credit, he was induced to execute the deed; he found from examination that he had greatly overdrawn upon the company, but did not inform the creditors of the fact, not having been in a position to do so; he was left without a shilling to pay the creditors, when he gave up the contract; it would not have been a profitable concern, even if the creditors had made an advance to enable the contract to be carried out; he met Mr. Perritt, and told him he was happy to say "there was a handsome balance coming to him (Carlisle) out of the contract;" this turned out not to be so; they had drawn close upon £30,000 on the company; and he (Carlisle), having been told by his partner that but £22,000 had been drawn, said what he did to Mr. Perritt upon that supposition; he did not contradict this statement to Mr. Perritt when he learned it was untrue; an excess of expenditure of £8,000 would have rendered the job a bad one; when executing the deed, witness came to the conclusion that he would not be doing the creditors any harm, but rather a benefit; it was not given him to understand, before the execution of the deed, that the creditors would be taken care of or considered.

The witness was examined at considerable length, as to items of expenditure, &c., and at the conclusion of his testimony the final examination was adjourned for a month.

His Lordship granted summonses as required by counsel. Mr. Geoghegan appeared on behalf of Mr. Carlisle.

Sporting

ATHLONE STEEPLE-CHASES.—TUESDAY.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Stewards—John Ennis, Esq., M.P.; John Longworth, Esq.; Thomas M. Naghten, Esq.; Robert Mooney, Esq.; Major Newton, R.H.A.; Colonel Goodenough, John Malone, Esq.; William Potts, Esq.; John Nugent, Esq.; Christopher Ussher, Esq.; Patrick Grehan, Esq.

Judge—R. J. Hunter, Esq.

Treasurer, and Hon. Secretary—J. W. Fair, Esq.

The racing commenced yesterday at this popular meeting, and the sporting gentry of the neighbourhood are under great obligations to J. Longworth, Esq., who gives his money in support of the races, in the most munificent style. Mr. Ussher won the Glynwood Cup the second year in succession; and Oberon, carried out his running at Howth, winning the Garrycastle Handicap, beating nine others. The attendance was good, and the day tolerably fine.

The Glynwood Hunt Challenge Cup, value 100 sovs, presented by John Longworth, Esq.; added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, p p, and 50 sovs added. About 3 miles over the Garrycastle steeplechase course; for all horses that have been hunted with Mr. Longworth's Hounds 4 times during this season, previous to the day of entry. Weight for age—3 years old, 10st 4lb; 4 do, 11st 10lb; 5 do, 12st 3lb; 6 do, 12st 10lb; 3lb allowed to Mares and Geldings; thoroughbred Horses to carry 7lb extra. Gentlemen riders. The winner of any steeplechase or flat race value £40, to carry 5lb extra; £75, 9lb; £100, 12lb. Winner to pay 6 sovs towards expenses. Cup to become the property of any gentleman who wins it three years in succession, giving security to the Stewards to deliver up same prior to date March, 1861. Horses to take their age from 1st May.

Mr. Ussher's Pedlar, by Thunderbolt, 12st. 8lb. (Owner), 1
Mr. Naghten's Peter Simple, 12st. 11lb. (Mr. Kelly), ... 2
Mr. Masters' Drumstick, 13st. 2lb. (Mr. Eyre), ... 3

Not placed—Mr. Naghten's Kate (Mr. W. O. Ryan); Mr. Fitzpatrick's m, by Yellow Jack (Mr. Ennis), (fell).

Betting—2 to 1 against Peter Simple; 3 to 1 against Pedlar; 4 to 1 against Drumstick. Peter Simple made the running, but was collared at the last wall, and beaten by a neck.

Garrycastle Handicap, five sovs. Three ft in case of acceptance; £100 added by Mr. Longworth. About three miles over the Garrycastle Course. Winner to pay 8 sovs towards expenses. Second horse to save his stakes. Any horse winning any race value £50, after weights are declared (15th March), to carry 7lb extra; £100, 12lb extra.

Marquis of Drogheda's ch g, Oberon, by Sea-horse, 9st 12lb (D. Meany) 1
Mr. Aylmer's Arab Maid, 10st 12lb (J. Meany) ... 2
Mr. Fitzpatrick's Post Horn, 9st 7lb (Hanlon) ... 3
Mr. Lynch's Pelissier, 9st 4lb (Carter) ... 4

Not placed—Little Charlie, 9st (Boylan); Seaman, 10; Kilcock, 10st 10lb (Brodrick); Nanny, 9st 8lb (Mr. J. Kelly); Post Horn, 9st 7lb (Hanlon); Vagrant, 9st 4lb (owner); Blind Hookey, 9st 4lb (Mr. Brodrick).

Betting—7 to 4 against Oberon; 5 to 2 against Arab Maid. Arab Maid and Oberon led alternately for the first mile, when Nanny headed them, and carried on the running for the next four or five fields, when she shot her bolt, and the Arab Maid and Oberon were again seen in front at the third last fence. Oberon went slightly in advance, and won closely by a length, well rode by Meany.

Selling Race of 3 sovs each; 25 sovs added; 1 sov entrance; about 1½ mile heats; weight for age—3 years old, 10st 4lb; 4 do, 11st 9lb; 5 do, 12st 0lb; 6 and aged, 12st 7lb; 3lb allowed to mares and geldings. Winner to be sold for 100 sovs. If entered to be sold for £75, allowed 7lb; if 40 sovs, 12lb; if 30 sovs, 18lb; if 20 sovs, 24lb. Winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race. Any surplus above entering price to go to the fund. Winner to pay 3 sovs towards expenses.

Mr. Naghten's b m Nannie O'Leary, 10st 6lb (Broderick) 1 1
Mr. Fitzpatrick's Prince Ernest, 10st 7lb (Harter) 2 2

Not placed—Lily, Hornpipe, Nannie, and the Barrow.

Betting—2 to 1 each agst the winner and Prince Earnest; 3 to 1 agst The Barrow. Both heats won easily.

Match for 50 sovs., from the second last fence; owners up. Mr. Usher's Maid of the Valley beat Mr. Mahon's Tiny.

We observed the following fashionables on the course:—The Marquis of Drogheda, Lord Crofton, Hon. C. Crofton, Hon. King Harman, Col. Goodenough, Major Newton, R.H.A.; Messrs. D. and E. J. Irwin, P. Grehan, R. Mooney, J. Nugent, P. Nugent, Capt. Bernard, P. Taaffe, J. A. Dease, D. C. Colgan, Thomas Kane, &c., &c.

KILDARE HUNT RACE.

The following have paid forfeit on the £300 Hunt Race—Arab Maid, Greyling, and King Arthur.

NORTHAMPTON RACES.

Queen's Guineas—Odo, 1st; Othos, 2nd; Lifeboat, 3rd.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Thomas Jones was brought up in custody of Police-constable 153 A, charged with obstructing him in the execution of his duty on Wood-quay, on Monday night.—He was sentenced to be imprisoned for seven days.

Thomas Smith was charged with assaulting Mary Hall, in Fishamble-street, on Monday night. It appeared that Smith was beating his wife, and that complainant went between the parties to separate them. Smith then raised a stick and struck her on the head with it, cutting her severely.—He was sentenced to be imprisoned for two months.

Michael Branagan was brought up in custody of Police-constable 88 A, charged with having, on Monday evening, violently abused and assaulted Margaret Boulger, in her shop, situate in Castle-street. Complainant stated that about six prisoner entered her shop, and made use of [illegible] abusive language towards her; he also took up an iron pin, and told her he would let her see what he could do with his shop; he then forced open a trap-door in the floor, and attempted to turn her out; she then went out to look for a constable, and having procured one, he attempted to remove the prisoner, who then assaulted him and tore his uniform. It appears that the prisoner had occupied the shop in question, but that it was let to complainant's husband.—The prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned two months for the assault upon the woman, and two months for the assault upon the constable.

John King, a carpenter, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 37 B, charged with, on yesterday morning, between one and two o'clock, assuming the office of a police-constable, and taking into custody a female, named Mary Farrell, whom he dragged about, on pretence of removing her to the station-house on Adelaide-road. Some disturbance having been caused by this false arrest, the above constable went up to the parties, when the woman stated that she knew the prisoner not to be a constable, and, therefore she refused to go with him. The constable also stated that, he was informed that a female who was arrested on the previous night had given £1 to be liberated.—The prisoner was sent for trial to the City Sessions.

John Donohue was charged with assaulting John Hall, in South King-street, on yesterday morning.—The prisoner was remanded.

Abraham J. Dowling, of police notoriety, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 26 B, charged with assaulting him on Monday night, in Nassau-street. The constable stated that the prisoner was standing with some disreputable women in the street, when he (the constable) directed him to pass on. Instead of doing so, however, he caught the constable by the neck, and, using a most opprobrious epithet towards him, exclaimed that he was on a mission to a certain class of society of which he (the constable) was an enemy.—The Magistrate sent the case for trial to the sessions, but admitted the prisoner to bail.

John Keefe appeared on a summons to answer the complaint of the City of Dublin Steampacket Company, for having travelled in their steamer, the Windsor, from Liverpool, on the 14th instant, without paying his fare. Mr. Howitt, secretary of the company, with Mr. Charles Fitzgerald, sen., appeared for the complainants. The defendant, it appears, was a cattle dealer and had been granted the usual pass to travel free, provided he did not ship his cattle by any other vessel than those belonging to the aforesaid company. It was now stated that the defendant, having violated the conditions under which the free pass was given to him, by sending his cattle over in a vessel not belonging to this company, had no right to travel in the Windsor without paying his fare. Proof of the above allegations having been given, the defendant stated that he had crossed over in the Trafalgar, one of the company's vessels, with 37 head of cattle, on the 9th inst., and that, during his absence, some of his cattle had been shipped on board the Nicolai, a vessel belonging to another company, without his knowlege.—Mr. M'Dermott said the conditions under which the pass had been granted were clearly violated, and he would, therefore, grant a decree for £1, with 10s. costs.

Edward Kenna was summoned at the suit of Edward Bennett, under the following singular circumstances:—A friend of the complainant, Mr. Bennett, deposed that he and the latter went into Mr. Kinsley's tavern, Trinity-street, on Sunday evening week, for the purpose of getting some refreshment, and while there complainant lay down upon a sofa, laying his hat aside. The defendant then began to belabour the hat, and although remonstrated with by witness did not desist till it was irreparably damaged. The defendant did not appear. The Magistrate inquired the price of the hat, and was informed that it cost 12s. 6d.; he accordingly gave a decree for that amount, with 3s. costs.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

A man, named Jeremiah Jacques, summoned Peter Sweeney for having violently assaulted him at Summer-hill, on the previous day. It appeared the parties were passing along in contrary directions, and both jostled together, whereupon the defendant turned round suddenly, and without the slightest provocation struck the complainant and beat him severely.—The magistrate directed the defendant to pay a fine of 1s., with £1 7s. 2d. cost.

Thomas Dwyer was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment, with hard labour, for an assault upon Police-constable 46 D, at Fisher's-lane.

Thomas Smith was fined 10s., or, in default of payment, sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment, for wilfully breaking a door belonging to a man named Wm. Dwyer.

TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s.; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street) Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

CORNS, BUNIONS, AND IRREGULAR TOE-NAILS.—Mr. DUNNE, Chiropodist, attends daily at his rooms, 10, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, for the treatment of the above diseases from Twelve to Four. His system is perfectly painless, and relief instantaneous.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

M. Granier de Cassagnac writes at considerable length in the *Pays* on Italian affairs, *apropos* to the withdrawal of the French troops from Lombardy. The moment has come, he says, for considering to what extent those objects have been attained for which they were originally sent across the frontier. He promises that no feeling of irritation towards Sardinia in the cause of their recall, which is naturally explained by the vote in the Duchies, Tuscany, and the Emilia. Without having been organised completely in accordance with the advice of France, Upper Italy now contains sufficient elements of order to be left to herself with safety. The wishes of France were for the consolidation of a new State, but the work of her soldiers is over, now that the work of the population themselves has begun. M. de Cassagnac points to three motives as these which actuated France in her Italian policy. The first was the desire of putting an end to the exaggerated influence of Austria in Italy, and it will be acknowledged that the object has been completely attained. The second was that of removing the feeling of irritation which had been produced in Italy by foreign domination, and substituting a national spirit. It would be too much to say that habits of conspiracy had completely disappeared from Italy, but the complete oblivion into which Mazzini has fallen is a good augury. The third object has not been attained. It was that of forming an Italian Confederation. This plan has been frustrated by others, but time will show which would have been best. From the actual organisation adopted, two dangers are to be apprehended—a policy of enmity towards the Holy See, which cannot be countenanced by France or Catholism, and a policy of enmity towards the Two Sicilies the consequences of which cannot fail to be fatal to the aggressor. Sardinia has simply annexed the Romagna, but to annex territory is not always to solve questions. From the day when Sardinia shall become a source of agitation in Italy all her new grandeur will be compromised. M. de Cassagnac concludes by advising Sardinia to devote herself to the promotion of internal prosperity and good government.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, MARCH 23.—A lively correspondence respecting Savoy is still going on between England, Prussia, Austria, and Russia, but, as I have repeatedly observed, Austria will, for the present, remain passive, though it is morally certain that her rulers will take advantage of any opportunity that may present itself for regaining the ground lost in Italy. The Austrians believe that the new Kingdom of Sardinia might easily be overthrown if the French would leave it to its fate, and very many Germans profess to be of the same way of thinking. The Archduke Leopold, the Chief of the Engineers, is now inspecting the different fortified places in Venetia, and very large quantities of provisions, ammunition, &c., have recently been sent to Venice, Verona, Legnago, Mantua, and Peschiera. The six gunboats mentioned in my letter of the 21st inst. are intended for the Po, and will be stationed at the mouths of that river. For some time past very large quantities of maize, barley, and oats have been sent from Venetia to Lombardy, but the export of corn from Austria to Sardinia has now been prohibited.

The Bavarian Government has ordered all the police authorities in the kingdom to see that no recruits are privately or publicly raised for foreign potentates. Regularly every week men recruited in Austria leave Trieste for Ancona, where no fewer than 900 Viennese have already been landed. As the strength of the Papal army is to be raised to 30,000 men, M. Neri, one of the *employes* in the Finance Department, has been sent from Rome to Brussels to negociate a loan of 10,000,000 scudi.

SAVOY AND NICE.

The *Courrier de Dimanche* believes that the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian replies to the circular of the 13th of March have been already received at Paris. The Austrian reply simply informs the French Government that an answer has been made to the overtures from London. The Russian reply is a sort of funeral oration over the treaties of 1815, but to the effect that Russia will not prevent the annexation of Savoy, as this is accomplished with the free consent of the King of Sardinia. The Prussian note appears to be more energetic, but M. de Schleinitz refrains from committing himself till his Government shall have agreed with that of England on the course to be pursued.

GERMAN OPINIONS.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* has an article on "Self-Government" and "Universal Suffrage," in which it refers to the European politics of the present day, and especially defends English institutions against the attacks of the French press. It says:—

"Unless we are completely deceived, public opinion in England begins to see clearer into the matter of the 2nd of December, and to adopt the convictions of Germany. The symptoms are more and more in accord; the conduct of all parties is beginning to harmonise; it is assuming a definite form; it appears a Power on the stage of the world. Public opinion in Germany is a thought which to prevail in the world has need, of the same time, action." . . . .

The debates in Parliament and in the press are precursory signs; the time will come when the people will stir themselves, will meet, make speeches, will press the Ministers; and the time is gone by for the entry of Austria into the Lomelline (Novara) to be called a crime. The movement has begun; the masses are beginning to agitate; we shall end by seeing them share our convictions. The *Times* is right when it says that at this day a Minister would be sent to Bedlam who should make war on account of Savoy; but to-morrow he would go of himself to Bedlam if he refused to make war for a straw, when the public opinion of England held that that straw should be attacked. The *Constitutionnel* seems to have a presentiment of this, and to know that the coalition which it would conjure by its pleasantries is nearer than its wishes, and that France has a vague feeling of its coming. The *Constitutionnel* does well to watch attentively public opinion in England, for it is the immense value of self-government and its importance in the world to create coalitions that can not be torn. And, thank God, in spite of thousands of things, England will find a different Germany from them. If she comes to seek us now, she will find us ready and worthy of giving her our hand. England and Germany have to-day no need of a Pitt to make an alliance, but may, if need be, content themselves with a Russell."

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Mr. Wilson made his financial statement in the Council of India on the 18th of February. It occupied three hours in delivery. The leading men of all classes in Calcutta, merchants, civil and military officers, Bengalees, Parsees, and others crowded the Chamber to hear it. The following is an outline of the statement:—

After an introduction, in which he referred to his own appointment to the bill previously introduced by Mr. Harington, and now abandoned, and to the events of the rebellion, and the financial disorder to which it had given rise, Mr. Wilson pledged himself to lay before the Council, "without suppression on the one hand, and without exaggeration on the other, the exact state of the financial position." Government itself suffers most from secrecy or uncertainty. Though India has no representative assembly, and it may be idle to speculate on the time when it will have such an institution, there is an enlightened public opinion, a free press, and free discussion—all necessary elements of a prosperous social structure; by frankness will the sympathies and aid of the public best be enlisted.

The final estimate of the income and expenditure of 1859-60 shows a deficit in India and England of £9,290,129, or nearly three millions more than the accounts sent home by the Government of India in September last. This large discrepancy is owing to a mistake in the military expenditure of Bombay of £600,000, and in the commissariat of Madras of £300,000; while the estimated receipts from proposed taxes to the extent of three-fourths of a million proved a failure, there was an unexpected increase in the Public Works Department, the railway account was wrong by £833,000, and the Home charges showed an increase of £640,000; the whole amounting to upwards of three millions. The September statement was issued in good faith, but such errors as these are a proof of the necessity for an immediate and radical change of the system which originated them. The actual deficit of 9¼ millions arises thus:—

Income	£37,706,209
Charges (including stores from England)	41,770,008
Deficit in India	£4,063,809
Deduct railway returns	280,200
	3,783,609
Add deficit in England ...	5,507,020
Total deficit ...	£9,290,129

If we deduct from this the million allowed for compensation, a decrease in the military charges of 1¼ million, and an increase of income from the salt duties of £410,000, the estimated deficit of next year, 1860-61, will be 6¼ millions. If to these two deficits we add those of 1857-58 and 1858-59, we have a total deficiency of 37 millions, which with interest will give 40 millions sterling as the cost to India of her rebellion. The total India debt at the present moment is £97,851,807, of which 26¼ millions is in London, and the annual charge for interest is £4,461,029.

We must not lull ourselves into composure by the fact that there have been financial difficulties before, and that they have been surmounted by no extraordinary sacrifices. The deficit in Lord Amherst's time, owing to the Nepaul and Mahratta wars, was only three millions. Lord William Bentinck, after the Burmese war, had to cope with a deficit of five years, amounting to only £14,300,000. When Sir Robert Peel revolutionised English finance in 1842, he had to meet a difficulty of little more than ten millions, the accumulation of six years. We have to deal with a deficit of upwards of £37,000,000, the fruit of only four years, with a present lack of 9¼ and a prospective want of 6 millions.

Deficit has been the almost normal state of Indian finance. In the 26 years since 1834, when the trading functions of the Company ceased, there was a surplus for only 7 years; the remaining 19 exhibited large deficiencies. Of the 59 years of the present century there were only 15 in which large additions were not made to the debt. We cannot be content to continue in this state. And this is not the only source of uneasiness as to our revenue. The five millions a year derived from the sale of opium are insecure. It is not wise for a great empire to rely for more than half its income on the land, and so to run the risk of oppressing the people and impoverishing the exchequer. But bad as is our condition there is no ground for despair. Everything points to a prosperous future. Nowhere can be found a richer soil, a finer climate, a more docile and industrious population than in India. Her capabilities for development are immense; her railways have proved a great success. The increase of her commerce since 1834 is astounding; it has risen from 13 to 60 millions sterling. Her internal prosperity has been equally great. The sales of estates for default, which in 1834-5 represented an annual rent of £95,650, were in 1858-9 only £1,449. Arrears of land revenue have almost ceased to exist. The labouring and cultivating classes have shared in the general prosperity. Wages have risen in the last few years in many cases threefold. This anomaly of the absence of sympathy between the finances and the commerce of India must be removed. All must contribute their share. Expenditure must be reduced, but recourse must be had to new sources of taxation. At present the whole amount of taxes paid by India is £9,027,973 a year, for the land revenue is rent, and China pays for opium. With a population of 132,292,000 India is taxed only 1s 4d a head, while in England the rate per head is £2 3s.

SOUTH AMERICAN AND PATAGONIAN MISSION.

The Annual Meeting of the Dublin Auxiliary of the above valuable Missionary Society was held yesterday, in the Pillar Room of the Rotunda. There were present—The Venerable the Lord Archbishop of Dublin; the Archdeacon of Dublin; the Archdeacon of Glendalough; the Dean of St. Patrick's; Rev. William Gray, Travelling Secretary to the Society; Rev. Alexander Pollock, A.M.; Rev. Mr. Herd, &c., &c. Shortly after one o'clock the chair was taken by

His Grace the ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

The meeting having been opened with prayer,

The Secretary read a statement of the society's accounts for the past year.

His Grace said—I could have wished to see a larger attendance here to-day; but I trust that you present will take means to make known to your friends who are absent the particulars you will hear to-day respecting this most important society, for which I have done all I could to aid and encourage from the beginning. You will hear some details respecting the mission during our proceedings; but I wish to make one remark in reference to them, in order to remove any prejudice which might exist in reference to the progress of the work. Its progress is slow, and made by cautious and gradual steps. There are some persons, perhaps, who are too impatient to bring the light of the Gospel all at once to the darkness of the heathen in a country we are conversant with. I believe the society is proceeding in the wisest and most rational manner, by making civilisation and religion go hand in hand. I believe the savage, so long as he continues a savage, is incapable of being a Christian. The characteristic of savages is improvidence. The man who can be hardly brought to think of to-morrow, much less to sow his land in the hope of reaping a harvest in five or six months afterwards, will listen with great apathy when spoken to about the next world. They should see the example of civilised men provident in the things of this world, and be taught the common arts of life. Then they will be brought to see that those persons have their interests and welfare at heart, and gradually learn the advantages of providence and forethought. You will find the result will be that they will be brought to place their dependence and faith at last on the things which are seen and temporal, but on the things which are not seen and are eternal. That is the way we train children. What would be the use of telling a child of two or three years old what is to happen in after life or after death? He can be only brought to comprehend some immediate benefit or advantage. As he grows older, he will come to think of some reward to be given him three months hence, at the end of a school or college term. By degrees we are led on, by little and little, to place our faith in that which is more remote, and, of course, if we proceed like real rational human beings, we will be enabled, by Divine Grace, to place our hopes, anxieties, and cares, not on the things of this world, but the next. That is the way we must proceed with savages, who are, in fact, adult children. They must be taught to place faith in what is more and more remote—First, in that which will take place in six months, or a year; and then they will be brought at last to think of the care of their eternal souls. Let no one, therefore, disparage this society for proceeding slowly, by teaching, first, the rudiments of civilisation and arts of life, and laying, by that means, the foundation of the superstructure of future knowledge. (Applause.)

The Rev. Wm. Gray, travelling secretary to the society, proposed the first resolution, to the effect that the meeting, considering the great difficulties with which the society had to contend during the past year, received the statement of accounts submitted by the secretary with satisfaction, and accepted it as a pledge of increasing interest and aid on the part of the Dublin auxiliary under the altered and more hopeful circumstances of the mission. He said he remembered perfectly well when first he became acquainted with the society. Mr. Stirling, who was the secretary in Clifden, had just returned from Dublin. When he had gone there he said there seemed to be a dark cloud hanging over the minds of those who had formerly taken an interest in that society. He almost despaired of making any impression, as the first thing that was done was to point out to him every journal and magazine in which any unfavourable notice of the society had appeared. When the Dublin clergy, however, were satisfied that the statements put forth in reference to the society were not founded on fact, then, indeed, they entered with the warmest spirit into the matter. Immediately after this he was called to London, and the effect of the proceedings in Dublin, in aid of the society, was to excite there an interest in its welfare which had not flagged. Since last year they had been sent a sum of £50 by the Dublin clergy, who had searched after the truth. One of the difficulties which beset the society at that time arose from the misstatement of the late master of the Allen Gardiner, Capt. Snow, who by his conduct had very considerably decreased the income of the society. That difficulty had since, most happily, passed away. He was set aside by the Falkland authorities when their chief missionary, the Rev. G. P. Despard, went out. Captain Snow had been sent out without a head missionary, and, in consequence of being left without control, he fancied that he had a right to be head of the mission independently of the mission itself, and perfectly independent of the committee. When Mr. Despard went out, he found Captain Snow unwilling to work under him in any way; in fact, he refused to give him up the missionary vessel. The whole matter was referred to the Falkland authorities, and they proceeded so far as to plant cannon towards the harbour so as to command the vessel, and said that if Captain Snow would attempt to take the vessel out without authority cannon would be fired into her. He came home and appealed to the committee, who gave him £50 for his travelling expenses, but decided that he was completely wrong and that Mr. Despard was right. Captain Snow then appealed to Parliament, but the matter dropped, there being no case. The correspondence was published which passed between the Falkland authorities, Mr. Despard, and Captain Snow. Not satisfied with going before Parliament, he brought the matter before a court of law, but the judge, after hearing him for eight hours, was of opinion he had no case, as he stood in the position of a servant; that Mr. Despard was in the position of a master over him, that he was disobedient, and rightfully dismissed. The only case he could establish was, that he wished to return to his duties, but was not allowed. Time was granted to allow him to send for some papers to Falkland, which, he said, were material; but he only damaged his own case; and, when it was brought on again, the jury, without retiring from the box, gave a verdict in favour of the committee. Towards the expenses of that most vexatious litigation, they had paid about £50, of which they had received £44. He trusted other friends would enable them to pay the residue. Another difficulty then arose. Men began to say that they had established their mission in the Falklands, and not on the mainland, and that they thought it was wrong, as the natives could never be got to come from Tierra del Fuego, and settle there. But that difficulty and objection were set aside by the fact of James Button and his family, together with others, being brought over to the Falklands. Then it was said, that though they had got the natives to come over, it was a very expensive plan, and not the wisest one. But that was not so. It was likewise said the language could be learned easier in Tierra del Fuego than on the Falklands. That was not the case. Captain Gardiner found it an utter impossibility to do so, surrounded as he was with so much tumult and noise. They found they could learn the language exceedingly well in the Falklands and having nine natives under their own care, they learned it very rapidly. Four hundred words were acquired from James Button, and the missionaries had learned one thousand words from other natives. Mr. Despard and his family could communicate with the greatest ease with those natives. Again, it was said to them they ought to go to the mainland, where they could show a missionary spirit and where a missionary association was bred up, that they had no claim to be where they were, and that the Chilian or Buenos Ayrian Government, who both claimed the territory, might come and banish them. He had gone to the Foreign Office and asked whether it would be safe to settle on the Elizabeth Island in the Magellan Straits; and from the answers received he found it would be unsafe. They had, however, founded their settlement on the Falklands, where they lived at small expense, and were gradually acquiring the language. The rev. speaker here pointed out the position of the missionary settlements on some maps which had been prepared. After that difficulty had passed away, another difficulty presented itself. They were told they had no power to civilise those people. They might speak of bringing the Gospel to bear upon them, but that they could not civilise them in a country in which they had no food or clothing. That difficulty was answered by the fact, that in the country itself they could rear any amount of vegetables, and the Fuegian savage was extremely fond of vegetable diet. Therefore the means of feeding them were found to exist. The land would feed cattle, so that the natives could be made herdsmen of, and the country afforded many other resources for employment. He had lived in the Bahamas for ten years, and had seen as many as fifteen wrecks brought into the harbour in one month, and the wreckers were about and saved the lives of the crew. That would afford another means of employment to the native Fuegian, if provided with vessels. There were plenty of means for raising the condition of those poor savages, and it should not be said they could not get the means of civilising themselves. On the contrary, the country was filled with beauty and with plenty, and all over the coast of Tierra del Fuego vessels could be seen laden with abundance. (Applause.) Now that these difficulties had been removed, it was pleasant to see the progress which had been made. The natives who had been brought over to the settlement had done well. When Jemmy Button was brought back to the Falkland Islands by Mr. Despard he exhibited at first willingness to work, but he soon tired, and it was only when he was promised a reward that he resumed his labour. Mr. Despard had some ship biscuits, and offered one for each tree felled. This produced the desired effect: the man, seeing a chance of immediate reward, set to work, and carried burdens which the sailors were not able to lift. Mr. Despard, having remained for some time among the natives, asked would any of them accompany him on his intended journey, and so numerous were the applications that he was obliged to make a selection. He selected three most intelligent men and their wives, two lads aged respectively 14 and 16 years, and a little baby girl, named Katty. These were brought over to the settlement, and immediately the work of training commenced. Some were instructed by the catechist, some were placed under the care of Mrs. Phillips, and some under the care of Mrs. Despard. The first sign of reformation was that they washed themselves frequently, under the belief that they would become white if they washed themselves often enough. (Laughter). They also commenced to keep their dwellings clean, and to wear their clothes as English people used to do, not as they were in the habit of wearing them—namely, tear up a petticoat and make bracelets of it for their legs and arms. Then they assisted in the household duties at Mr. Despard's, and sometimes went over to him to tea, at which they conducted themselves very creditably. The lads learned the English language, and, in time, assisted Mr. Despard in acquiring a knowledge of their native tongue. They also learned to draw a little, and also to sing. Their natural powers were great, and their minds seemed to be exactly catching at the notion which filled the mind of the teacher, and which he wished to impress on them. This was unquestionably a great improvement on their primeval state. When the society first met with them, they had no notion of a God: they did not understand that such a being existed, they had some notion about the devil—that was, they believed there was an evil spirit, and that if they named him he would appear and punish them. They had now learned there was a God who loved them, a Christ who died for them, and a Holy Spirit ready to sanctify them. (Hear, hear.) These great truths they had grasped, no doubt, in an imperfect way; but still they had grasped them and carried them back to their country. The progress made on the Falkland Islands had been very great, and, now that they were left to themselves, it was to be hoped that the good seed sown would, in due time, produce good fruit. He believed that Jemmy Button, and those with him, would be going back to their own country, and next year the Christian public might expect to hear of still greater progress, because these men would be made available for preaching the truths they had learned to their countrymen. In Patagonia they had sent out a missionary, Mr. Schmid, and he had been resident there for ten months. When he went there he found the natives immersed in the most absurd superstitions. When a man died his favourite horse was killed, stuffed, and placed to watch over his grave, the belief being that the deceased would have this horse to ride in the next world. It was to such a country, whose people entertained such heathenish notions, that M. Schmid had gone. Although a small, asthmatic man, he learned to ride in order that he might carry on intercourse with the natives who were great equestrians, to learn their language, and, if possible, to get them to settle down. Their present habits were to hunt wild animals over a large tract of country, for the purpose of their skins, and the feathers of the ostriches, which they exchanged for drink and tobacco. When they had procured this exchange, they retired to the interior of the country and got very drunk, and smoked away their tobacco, fancying they had attained the *summum bonum* of human happiness. The first thing to be done was, to teach them to cultivate the land and grow maize. If once they began to grow crops, there was no doubt but they would settle down. This plan had been tried in Africa and it succeeded. They had with Mr. Schmidt a truly Christian man, named Hemzigen. He was a man very devoted to the cause, and of the rarest possible spirit. He (Mr. Grey) heard him deliver a speech at Clifton, and he never was more struck. He knew the difficulties and dangers that were before him, yet he faced them boldly, and in writing afterwards he said, "My lot has fallen to me in a pleasant place—yea, I have a Godly heritage." Then they had Mr. Gardiner (son of Captain Gardiner), and he was going to Chili or Falkland Islands. His first intention was that he would go to Chili; but he now seemed to think it would be better for him to join Mr. Despard, and act in the capacity of medical missionary, which was very much wanted. They had now steamers plying along the Amazon, and consequently there was no difficulty in penetrating into Brazil. The Government there offered no opposition, being most liberal in its policy, and they had also access to other parts of the country where there were valuable silver and coal mines. Their way was open to the centre of South America. The agency brought to bear was—on the North they had the Gospel Propagation Society, the agents of which had come in contact with some of the Indians, and they reported that these savages were easily dealt with; around the coast of Brazil they had the Spanish Evangelisation Society, and it connected the Western coast; on the South coast they had the Bible Society preparing their way. There were about 240 colonists there now, and they had their schoolmaster and pastor. This was a most interesting colony; in fact, so great was the interest manifested in it, that he saw in the *Times*, a few days since, that at a small meeting held in Manchester, in aid of the funds of the mission, upwards of £200 were subscribed. Their way was quite clear to go on as they had begun, and to advance as God had allowed them to advance, going to the mainland when it was possible and safe for them to go, and going on gradually, but surely, with their work. He did not believe but that the interest excited in Dublin would increase, for all their difficulties had passed away. He had great pleasure in thanking them for the aid and support they had given, and in proposing the resolution which he had proposed at the commencement.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Dublin seconded the resolution. He trusted that the effect of the statements which had been made would be to augment the number of the society's supporters, and stimulate them to increased exertions.

The resolution was then put from the chair and carried unanimously.

The Dean of St. Patrick's moved the next resolution:—"That this meeting has heard with much pleasure the progress already made in the acquisition of the Tekeenica dialect, and in the instruction of the natives, and feels that this gives ground for gratitude to God, and hopeful anticipation of future success." He could not add anything to the statement they had just heard, and, therefore, his observations would be very few. He could not help remembering that they were engaged in a work which should prosper, because the Almighty said, "the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea."

Therefore they were perfectly certain as to the results of their labours, especially when they considered what a large extent of country was open to their exertion. He trusted that God would make them the instruments in this work. They should remember likewise what history told them. The people of Great Britain, who now boasted of such civilisation, were at one time no better than the people of Patagonia. There was a time when they were only known as naked savages, with their skins stained blue. Yet God, in his Providence, by sending them the grace of the Gospel, and bringing them in contact with more civilised nations, had taught them now the cultivation of everything pure, holy, and godly, and they were now pursuing a course that brought a blessing on itself and a blessing on others. It was most natural that persons should ask, "How are we to reach with certainty those natives—their language is not a heathen one, and how can we come in contact with them personally?" To this he answered, "You can." They should do this individually if they would do it at all, for they should do it by prayer. If they offered up prayer and supplication in the name of Him who could do it, they knew that in his own day and in his own way *He* would bring these things to pass. It was not for them to know the times and the seasons which the Lord had committed into His power. But they did know, and rejoice to know, what the result would be in the end—namely, that God would cause His glory to shine forth in all lands. If individuals were imbued with this notion, and acted upon it, good results would soon follow. He trusted their next meeting would be more largely attended, and that in the meantime the agents of the society would be active in spreading abroad the truths of the Gospel. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. A. Pollock, A.M., seconded the resolution, and said he always felt it an honour and a pleasure to take a part, however subordinate, in the proceedings of the society, because he thought so long as there was any field in the world where there were souls capable of being saved by the instrumentality of Christ's Life-giving Gospel, that there was a call given to the Church to go in and occupy the land. As yet, that society, and the hold it had upon the affections of the people of Dublin, was still only in its commencement. It was with them a day of small things as yet. He trusted, however, as they had recently seen several societies grow up amongst them from even smaller beginnings, until they ranked in a position of great importance and extent, that a similar course would be followed by the Patagonian Society, and that a similar future was in store for it. It only required that Christian people should be made fully aware of the deep and pressing necessity of their case, in order that they might open their hands wide and extend to the society their most liberal sympathy and contributions, for what could be more degrading and less human than the state in which they found those fine stalwart men, great animals, but animals alone, going away into eternity without one hope, and they being, at the same time, within the voice of Christian influence. To some degree it only required greater cordiality and self-denial on their part, in order that with the Divine blessing they might Christianise them. They should not be deterred by difficulties in undertaking an enterprise of this kind. People would say, Why not go into a more hopeful quarter of the field of labour? but he thought the choice of quarters was not a question that properly belonged to the Church at all. The Church of Christ had got a broad and great commission—a commission co-extensive with the world's inhabitants themselves, in all their number, and in all their variety. God, by the mouth of the eternal Redeemer, said, "Go not where they will receive you, or where you will make great progress, but go into all the world." Consequently, wherever they found human beings capable of being Christianised, and still lying outside the pale of the Church, and in the darkness of heathendom, there they should hear the Lord speaking imperatively to them, "Go ye therefore and forget not the one field, but despise not this for another field." He thought they could not possibly do too great honour to the Christian self-denial of those missionaries who had gone forth to labour in that apparently hopeless quarter of the globe's surface. When they heard of people at home sitting at ease, and talking of the difficulties with which Christianity had to contend, they should picture to themselves what it would require of them before they could make up their minds, and find a home, perhaps a grave, amongst the uncouth savages of South America. The heart of the man who could select such for his field of labour must be dead, through the grace of God, to all earthly emotion: to use the words of the Redeemer himself—"To give up father and mother, wife and kindred, sister and brother, and lands, for his sake and the Gospel's sake. However they might admire the missionary going to such quarters of the globe as Calcutta or Madras, or even China or Japan, or the comparatively civilised islands of the South Sea, all sunk into significance as compared with the small heroic band of labourers who had gone out to the Falklands, where, in all probability, they would receive no honour to their dying day from man, but where they must look for the applause that cometh from God only. It was for them to strengthen their hands by every means in their power. They talked ardently of the importance of missionary work, and they sometimes imagined their hearts were very fervent for the spread of Christ's Kingdom, but let them ask themselves, in all truth and sincerity, and uncompromising searching of heart, how much they were ready to do for the spread of that blessed Gospel in these, the most benighted parts of the globe? God had apparently prospered the work, although the measure of success as yet had been small. He recollected very intimately, three or four years ago, his Grace of Dublin presiding over a meeting of the society, in which the most that could be said was that they hoped at some time the mission would be got into shape; and when the utmost they had to tell was the mournful tale of Captain Gardiner's martyred death. At that meeting they had more to tell. They had heard a new expedition had been organised, and that they were then allocating and apportioning out the several fields of labour according to each missioner's capacity. Furthermore, it appeared they had got access in some degree to the natives. The resolution he had the honour to second spoke of the progress already being made in the acquisition of the Tekeenica dialect, and the instruction of the natives. He understood from the secretary it was one of the Fuegian dialects of their language, and as the Fuegian coast was the one on which they lived, if they could get the mastery of even this one dialect they would by that means have a comparatively open door to exercise an influence over the natives. After some further observations he said he believed that a great deal of their interest in Christian missions and other things deserved the somewhat undignified name of claptraps. If a society had a good many catching stories to tell, people would be rushing for tickets, and the room would be thronged half an hour before the proceedings commenced, but if it had none of those attractive appearances, the interest was correspondingly slack. They should support that society as a matter of duty, and whether they were outwardly interested in it or not, they should as Christians be inwardly interested in it, and do their utmost to support it, not for the sake of making a show before the public, but for the sake of doing a Christian work which God had placed before them. In conclusion, the Rev. Mr. Pollock said, that it rested with those into whose hearts God had put the desire, and in whose hands He had placed the means—it rested with them to say whether the good work should prosper, and whether it should be said the Christian world were doing their duty, with regard to the call that was then made upon them. (Applause).

The Honourable the Archdeacon of Glendalough, proposed the following resolution:—"That the gentlemen whose names have been read to you form a committee of officers for the ensuing year. President—His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin. Committee—The Archdeacon of Dublin, Rev. John Alcock, Rev. A. M. Pollock, Rev. H. H. Dickinson, Espine Batty, Esq.; Rev. J. B. Heard. Treasurers and Secretaries—Charles B. Wall, Esq., Rev. J. George Scott."

The Rev. J. B. Heard, in seconding the resolution, observed that he wished to express to the Rev. William Gray the entire satisfaction which was felt in the statement he had made. It was a very disagreeable thing to have to assume a tone of apology, year after year. It reminded him of an old French proverb, which said that people in excusing themselves were in reality accusing themselves. Now, they had no longer to come forward with apologies. He was of opinion that the committee in Bristol had acted with excellent judgment, in the course they had taken with regard to the disagreeable lawsuit they had with Captain Snow. Before he sat down, he would like to set the meeting right about one little matter which occurred in Mr. Gray's speech. He said that the natives might become "wreckers." This expression might convey a wrong impression. The word "wreckers," was not meant in the sense in which it was usually received here; but it meant simply that they might be taught to save life and property about their native coasts. It was his conviction their mission was no wild, dreamy experiment. They were not, in undertaking to Christianise the people of Patagonia, attempting any experiment that had never been tried before. For fifty years such a mission was in operation, and it had been attended with comparative success. The principle of action laid down by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin was pursued in the case of the New Zealanders, and with great success. He concluded by seconding the resolution.

The resolution was then put and carried.

The Rev. Mr. Scott proposed a vote of thanks to his Grace the Lord Archbishop, which was carried with acclamation.

The Doxology was then chanted, and the proceedings terminated.

THE TELEGRAPH IN FRANCE.—A reform which would be hailed by the commercial and industrious classes with great satisfaction is under serious consideration—it is the lowering of the tariff for telegraphic messages. Such a change can be effected without the least fear of any loss of revenue, since a reduction in the charges would certainly result in a large increase of business. No principle is now better understood than that small taxes produce infinitely more than large ones, because in place of depending solely on a privileged class they have the mass of the population for tributaries. This has been amply proved by the great increase in the number of letters passing through the post-office since the postage was reduced.—*Echo Agricole.*

EXCOMMUNICATION.—The *Union* explains in the following terms the nature of excommunication from the Church of Rome:—"Theologians generally define excommunication as 'an ecclesiastical sentence by which a person is excluded from the number of the members of the Church.' Such are Bergier's terms. The Abbe Lequeux is more explicit—'Excommunication,' says he, 'is an ecclesiastical censure which deprives a person, wholly or partially, of the claims he has on the common benefits of the Church, to punish him for disobedience in some grave matter. There are several degrees of excommunication; the major excommunication is attended with very serious consequences; for instance, it deprives a person of all participation in the public prayers which the Church makes for the faithful; of the right of administering or receiving the sacraments; of the right of attending Divine service &c. Such is, in brief, the ecclesiastical meaning of the word excommunication.

The action against Lord Llanover for libel, which occasions so much interest in the county of Monmouth, will not be tried at the present assizes. The plaintiff, Captain Stone, has postponed the trial. Mr. Edwin James was specially retained for the noble defendant.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

RUMOURED ALLIANCE.

The *Herald* says that boastful rumours are circulated in Paris, of an alliance between Russia, Austria, and France, against England and Prussia.

SWITZERLAND.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says, that General Dufour, so far from being satisfied with the assurances of the Emperor Napoleon, returned to Switzerland in a state of consternation at what the Helvetic Confederation may be reduced to by the annexation of Savoy to France.

SARDINIA.

TURIN, TUESDAY.—M. Negra has been appointed Minister President of Sardinia at Paris.

GENOA, MARCH 27.—A squadron of Sardinian troops has left for Tuscany.

COMMERCIAL.

The price of English copper was yesterday reduced to 10s per ton for unmanufactured, and ½d per lb. for sheet.

SAVOY.

PARIS, TUESDAY MORNING.—The *Constitutionnel* of this morning says, the French battalions returning from Italy have entered Savoy.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

MADRID, MARCH 26.—The preliminaries of peace were signed at two o'clock, p.m. yesterday, and an armistice was concluded.

NEW ASPECT OF FOREIGN POLITICS.

The *Times* looks upon the debate in the House of Commons, last night, as a point of departure for new complications in Europe. Lord J. Russell, as Minister for Foreign Affairs, declares that he no longer feels any confidence in the moderation or peaceful intentions of the Emperor of the French. He anticipates that the Emperor will be led to commit other acts of aggression, the consequence of which must be to estrange England from the side of France, and induce her to seek safety in the society of other nations of Europe.

PROPOSED CONGRESS.

The *Herald* understands it is likely that a Congress of the Great Powers will be held in the course of a few weeks, and that the place of meeting will be London.

FOREIGN LOANS.

Sweden announces her intention to raise a foreign loan of five and a half millions sterling, for railway purposes, and invites tenders from foreign capitalists. The sum is considered a large one for a small State.

Paris letters mention that new attempts are expected to be made to raise a rather considerable Russian loan, but there will be little prospect of its finding favour.

The price of the new Australian 6 per cent. loan will be about 95¾ at Vienna, reckoning the depreciated paper with which it is to be met; and this would be equal to only £71 sterling, still it is not expected there will be any subscribers except under a system of virtual compulsion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The hired shipwrights now employed in Portsmouth dockyard in excess of the authorised number are to be discharged at the rate of 50 per week; the other trades in proportion. The first discharge will take place on Saturday next.

The *Times* remarks that it is an unhappy time to declare ourselves slighted and betrayed. The Emperor has gained all his objects. He has crippled Austria, neutralised Russia, and conciliated Italy; and this ends, according to the *Times*, that strong hope of mutual confidence and good will, based upon commercial intercourse.

The *Times* city article exposes the ill-judged policy of the Portuguese Government, in its dealings with foreign capitalists, and adduces a flagrant example in the case of Sir Morton Peto, whose claims, though admitted, are shuffled off in the shabbiest manner.

RAILWAYS.

The Railway market again presented a very firm appearance yesterday, and closed steadily at a further advance. Great Northern A stock about 1½ per cent. higher, and London and North Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire, Great Western, and North British, ¾ to ⅞. Other descriptions show a rise of ⅛ to ½ per cent. Great Northern A Stock has risen about 17 per cent. since this day month, and appears to be now as scarce in the market as ever.

WANTON OUTRAGE AT BIRR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Between one and two o'clock on Sunday morning last, the family of Mr. Richard C. Ham, residing on the outskirts of Birr, were terror-stricken, and alarmed out of their sleep by a volley of stones being hurled with great force through the bedroom and parlour windows, breaking and carrying away the window sashes. One stone, weighing a quarter of a stone, was impelled with such force through the window of the bed-room occupied by Mr. Ham that it struck the opposite wall, making a deep indention, and recoiling to the middle of the room. Fortunately the occupants, Mr. and Mrs. Ham, and an infant, were preserved from injury. No reason can be assigned for this attack. Mr. Ham is clerk to the collector of Inland Revenue.

THE LATE FIRE AT BIRR CASTLE.

The injury done by the fire last week at the seat of the Earl of Rosse was considerably more than was at first supposed, and is estimated at over two hundred pounds.

TUAM GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).

The directors have awarded Mr. Wm. Daniel, of Mary-street, the prize offered by them for the best plans and specifications for a Gas Works, suitable to their town; the gas to be manufactured from either peat or coal.

This is the second prize, within a very short period, awarded to Mr. Daniel, the directors of the Tullamore Gas Company having also declared in favour of his plans for their town.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN.—Wind S.W., thick and misty. 'Arrived—Esther and Sophie from Porto Rico; Sardinia, Sunderland, Aden; fore and mainmasts gone, and sails cut away. Abner Stetson, Callao. Sailed—Guiseppe Antonio for Bristol; Pader Anens, Pembroke.

BELFAST.—Wind N.W. Arrived—William and Martha from Nantes; Norgernen, Norway. The Enterprise has been condemned and will become a total wreck.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MARCH 26.—(Messrs. Morton, Brothers, and Maddock's Report.)—Good attendance, and a lively trade is passing in wheat, at 4d. per cental improvement since Friday last; and flour at 1s per sack advance. Oats and oatmeal quiet, but held for rather more money. A strong demand for Indian corn, at 1s per quarter advance.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MARCH 26.—Market quiet. Sales probably about 3,000, or more. Imports, 6,749 bales; previously 27,987 bales.

CORK CORN MARKET, MARCH 27.—Oats, 12s 4d to 15s 7d; wheat and barley not quoted.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—TUESDAY.

There was a very trifling supply of wheat and barley at our market to-day, and only a moderate one of oats. Wheat must be quoted fully a shilling dearer. The best samples of barley were held for seed, and prices much beyond our quotation. Oats of the best feeding quality were about 3d, and other descriptions supported their prices. Indian corn was in improved demand, at an advance of 6d to 1s.

White wheat,	29s 0d to 32s 0d	Barley, ...	15s to 21s 0d
Red do., ...	28s 6d to 38s 6d	Oats, ...	12s 0d to 14s 9d
Bakers' flour,	15s 0d to 19s 6d	Oatmeal,	14s 0d to 16s 0d
Indian corn,	32s 6d to 36s 0d		

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE DURING THE PAST WEEK.

(*From the Mark-lane Express.*)

Another week's more favourable weather has shown its effects on the growth of the young wheat, which, in many places, is fast recovering. But the heavy lands still have too much wet, so that the sowing of spring corn has been somewhat hindered. The March winds have further improved the condition of samples, and this has given more impetus to the late upward tendency of prices. Still the advance has not exceeded 1s to 2s per qr., and some markets have been unaltered. More confidence generally obtains, with a diminution of stocks and light foreign arrivals; and as the slightest improvement in this country produces more than an equivalent advance abroad, there seems no great prospect of large imports with the opening season. The Continental markets have been mostly steady or dearer; but the French and Swiss prices have fluctuated. In the Baltic ports they have been firm, and Dantzic has again reported higher rates, as have the Belgian and Dutch markets; but the late improvement at Odessa has been a check upon sales. In America there has again been an advance both in wheat and flour; and, notwithstanding the late rise, no margin is left for profitable shipment to this country. Some extensive purchases of Baltic wheat have just been made for spring delivery, and the week has closed more cheerfully than since last Christmas. With the uncertain issue of European politics there is yet room for considerable improvement. A decree has appeared in the "Giornale di Roma," permitting the free import of foreign grain and meal into the Pontifical States.

The arrivals off the coast since March 14th were 17 cargoes of corn; of which 6 cargoes were wheat and 6 maize. The business transacted was as follows:—10 cargoes of wheat, viz., 4 Odessa Ghirka at 46s 3d to 48s 9d, 2 Berdianski at 48s 9d to 51s, 1 Wallachian at 40s 9d, 1 Roumelian at 42s, 2 Marianopoli, 1 arrived at 49s 6d, and 1 for May shipment at 48s 6d per qr; 7 cargoes of maize at 31s 9d to 34s, and 6 parcels of barley at 23s 3d to 27s per qr. The sales of wheat noted last week were 111,000 qrs at 45s 2d, against 92,278 qrs in 1859. The London averages were 48s on 4,497 qrs. The imports into the principal ports of Great Britain for the week ending March 14th, in wheat and flour were equal to 19,880 qrs wheat.

Monday's wheat trade in Mark-lane commenced on a small foreign and only moderate English supply. On Wednesday there were 860 qrs per coast, and 1,500 qrs foreign. This was a quiet day; but the previous advance was confirmed on all the business done, both English and foreign, the close of the market evincing more tone than the commencement. Friday's returns were 1,420 qrs per coast, and 2,800 qrs foreign. The decision in favour of a rise in the country markets, and continued lightness of arrivals, enabled those English factors who had good dry samples to make 1s per qr more money; and the foreign trade was equally improved, with large transactions in Dantzic qualities at 52s 6d per qr, cost, freight, and insurance; and fine Danish at 51s, cost freight, and insurance.

The trade in malt on Monday was quiet, with prices for all sorts unchanged; and this state of things continued to the week's close.

There was again a very short supply of oats. There was greater tightness on this market, and sales of choice quality were more readily made, at an advance of 6d per qr.

In Scotland the weather has not been very favourable. Glasgow was well attended, and holders asking 6d per boll more for wheat and a like advance on flour, business was hindered; but there were ready buyers at former rates, without any change in barley, oats, beans, or peas.

Native wheat and oats have still found favour in Ireland. Red wheat at Cork has sold at 26s 6d per barrel; oats at 13s 3d to 15s 6d per barrel. The show of home-grown wheat at Dublin being very small, it was held high. Fine oats slowly brought 3d per barrel more. Barley was firm, and maize a better sale. The last market was steady.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING.—France takes on herself as her quota of the public debt of Piedmont 175 million francs by the incorporation of Savoy, a transaction extremely liberal on the French side, the revenues of that poor territory being up to this period scanty, but from freedom of commerce with its national customer and provider, there is a prospect of the investment turning out not so bad. On the coast Ventimiglia is the boundary town (20 miles beyond Nice), not St. Remo, as required by Napoleon III. The French Consul at Nice, Leon Pillet, has come to Paris, his functions having ceased. M. Cherreau, now Prefect at Nantes, takes the Prefecture of Chambery. Count Grieffiè de Bellecombe takes his seat in the French Senate House as head of the deputation of Savoy notables, as well as the Prince de Monaco, and other eminent landholders of the province, as France allows her senators 30,000f. a year. This opens a new field to Savoy ambition, much like "the finest landscape" in their country Dr. Johnston attributed to the Scotch, a years ago, viz., "the right road to London."

Of course, in a junction with this great empire, sure to be of substantial benefit to the bulk of the population, there are some small arrangements disturbed, and a dashing lady, "Princess de Solms," daughter of Madame Bonaparte Wise, whose pen has been a porcupine quill ever fretful against her House, is carrying off her *penates* from Aix en Savoie over the hills and far away to Milan. There are 3,000 able-bodied Savoyards in Paris, 1,000 at Lyons, 1,000 between Strasburg and Mulhausen, 1,000 at Dijon, Grenoble, and Nismes, 1,000 at Marseilles, all fit for the army, though they have shirked their own conscription by living on the French; they must now take their turn at the musket.

For distorting (with some offensive personal allusions, deemed such here) the transfer of these slopes to France, the *Times* has been stopped to-day, not for what it reported about any "talk" in the Commons, that harmless and useless *bavardage* being equally chronicled in other London papers. It being now past all doubt that the great Continental Powers won't budge an inch in this matter, the great talking power embodied in Horsman, Kinglake, with chorus from "*Tear'em*," must put up with it. There is no dignity in a hollow bark when no bite can follow.

War is raging between *Le Monde* (late *Univers*) and *L'Ami de la Religion*, which has the weakness to advocate liberty of conscience. *Le Monde* denounces its brother journal as false to the holy cause of such timid condescendence to the spirit of "Rationalism;" but talking the abusive virulence of Veuillot, it is called only a *demi-monde*.

General Changarnier may be met riding of an afternoon in the Bois de Boulogne, utterly unconscious of having been once the arbiter of French destinies.

LORD STANLEY.—Two hundred and thirty-nine of the magistrates of the county of Lancaster have signed a requisition to Lord Stanley, asking him to allow himself to be put in nomination for the chairmanship of the Court of Annual Sessions, vacant by the death of the Right Hon. T. Baines. His Lordship, in acknowledging the receipt of the requisition, says:—"To the expression of a wish so generally entertained, and so gratifying to myself, there is only one answer which I can give. I accept with pleasure the proposed nomination, and, if elected, will serve the county to the best of my powers."

TRAMORE RAILWAY.—During the year 1859 the number of passengers from Waterford to Tramore was ten thousand more than in 1858. The receipts for passengers was seventeen shillings and sevenpence more.—The fare was reduced in 1859 to one shilling out and home. It appears that the company have not lost by the reduction.—*Waterford Mail.*

We (*Staffordshire Advertiser*) are informed that a few days ago Government inspectors were surveying Cannock Chase, with a view to test its availability as a site for the proposed midland arsenal and depot for 10,000 troops.

On Sunday evening the fifth of the series of Exeter-hall services, out of which arose the special services at Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, were brought to a close, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Edward Garbett, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, incumbent of St. Bartholomew's Church, Gray's Inn-lane.

John O'Donnell, Esq., Solicitor, Limerick, has been retained as conducting agent for Mr. Calcutt at the coming Clare election.

We give among our European extracts a notice from the *Lancet* of "Notes on the Despatch of Troops by Sea," by Assistant Surgeon C. J. Kirwan—a work which we had the opportunity of first bringing before the public notice. We are glad to find that Mr. Kirwan's experiences and suggestions have attracted the notice of which their importance is deserving, and also to see the gentleman's name in orders as on Sir Hope Grant's Staff for the China Expedition. The appointment is well timed and Mr. Kirwan will do well to record the medical history of the campaign which he will have good opportunities of watching.—*Calcutta Englishman.*

It is rumoured that the Emperor's architect will shortly proceed to Nice for the purpose of selecting a site for the erection of a palace. It is thought not to be improbable that Nice will replace Biarritz as a sea bathing place for the Emperor and Empress.—*Letter from Paris.*

The report of Madame Clara Novello's retirement as a public vocalist, we have the best authority for stating, is strictly correct, and her farewell tour will be taken in the coming autumn. This gifted artist has a second time won for herself and family a handsome competency, whilst the happy change in the fortunes of Italy call her again to the high social position from which, through political excitement, she was compelled for a time to retire.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nothing this world can afford is of any value to those in whom sickness has extinguished the capacity for enjoyment. But the means for recovery are within their reach; they have only to avail themselves of Professor Holloway's matchless remedies, in order to shake off the maladies which are breaking down their strength, spirit, and constitution, and obtain a new hold of life, and a new sense of its blessing. The Pills have effected extraordinary cures in cases of chronic diarrhœa cholic, &c.

BIRTHS.

Eames—March 22, at Dunfanaghy, the wife of Dr. James A. Eames, of twin sons.

Hoyte—March 26, at Eblana Terrace, the wife of Henry C. Hoyte, Esq., of a son.

James—March 26, at Wellington-road, the wife of Charles H. James, Esq., of a daughter.

Kennedy—March 23, the Lady Nigel Kennedy, of a son.

Lightburne—March 25, at Tullanogue, Trim, the wife of H. Lightburne, Esq., of a daughter.

Mapother—March 3, at Louisville, U.S., the wife of Dillon H. Mapother, Esq., C.E., of a daughter.

Newell—March 24, at Albert Cottage, Sandycove Avenue, the lady of R. Newell, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Druitt and Mayo—March 24, at Stoke Church, near Guildford, by the Rev. Hugh James Hare, M.A., James Druitt, Esq., of Christ Church, Hants, to Matilda Jane, eldest daughter of John Mayo, Esq., of the former place, late of Connaught-terrace, Hyde-park.

Land and Nicholl—March 24, at St. John's, Wembley, Harrow-on-the-Hill, by the Rev. C. Clement Layard, M.A., Charles A., third son of Robert Land, Esq., of Hockham Lodge, Norfolk, to Caroline Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Nicholl, of Wembley-hill House, Middlesex.

Partridge and Garman—March 21, at St. Mary, Stratford, Bow, by the Rev. G. T. Driffield, M.A., Samuel Partridge, Esq., surgeon of Darlaston, Staffordshire, to Martha Cornelia, youngest daughter of the late Henry Vincent Garman, Esq., surgeon, of Bow, Middlesex.

DEATHS.

Dawson—March 24, of rapid consumption, at South Main-street Bandon, Catherine Jane, the beloved daughter of Mr. William Dawson.

Hanwell—March 14, at Stuttgardt, Wurtemberg, Germany, after a very protracted illness, endured with much patience and Christian resignation, Julia Frances Jane Hanwell, aged 23 years, eldest surviving daughter of Major-General Hanwell, R.A., and granddaughter of James Isles, Esq., formerly Sovereign of the city of Armagh.

Irwin—February 26, at Philadelphia, John, second son of the Rev. B. Irwin, Rector of Laracor, county Meath.

Lodge—March 21, at Castletownroche, Anne Lodge, in the 84th year of her age, widow of the late Rev. Oliver Lodge, of Glanworth, county Cork.

Long—March 19, at Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham, Colonel W. Long, late 71st Highland Light Infantry. He served with the Duke of Wellington in the battles of the Peninsula, and in the great victory of Waterloo, where his regiment was actively engaged.

Noble—March 21, at Gowran, county Kilkenny, of bronchitis, A. Noble, Esq., aged 67 years, only a few weeks after his beloved wife, Alice.

Tottenham—March 24, at his residence, Woodville, near New Ross, in the 81st year of his age, Edward William Tottenham, Esq.

Watson—March 12, at Aston Clinton, Bucks, Captain John Watson, R.N., aged 86 years.

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